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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
-----x

3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

4 v.

11 CR 576 (WHP)

5 JOSHUA MEREGILDO, MELVIN
6 COLON, EARL PIERCE, and
NOLBERT MIRANDA,

7 Defendants.

8 -----x
9 New York, N.Y.
10 November 26, 2012
11 9:48 a.m.

12 Before:

13 HON. WILLIAM H. PAULEY III,

14 District Judge

15 APPEARANCES

16 PREET BHARARA
17 United States Attorney for the
Southern District of New York
18 NOLA HELLER
ADAM FEE
SANTOSH ARAVIND
19 Assistant United States Attorneys

20 WINSTON LEE
21 YING STAFFORD
Attorneys for Defendant Meregildo

22 MITCHELL DINNERSTEIN
23 ANTHONY CECUTTI
Attorneys for Defendant Colon

24 FLORIAN MIEDEL
25 AARON MYSLIWIEC
Attorneys for Defendant Pierce

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2 APPEARANCES (Continued)
34 GARY BECKER
ALEX LESMAN
5 Attorneys for Defendant Miranda6 ALSO PRESENT:
Special Agent Patrick Collins, ATF
7 Paralegal Specialist Darci Brady
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1 (Trial resumed)

2 (In open court; jury not present)

3 THE COURT: Good morning, once again, to everyone.

4 Are there any issues that counsel wish to raise?

5 MS. HELLER: Your Honor, we only have one issue. We
6 were handed this morning two demonstratives, exhibits that
7 Mr. Lee I believe intends on using in his summation, and so we
8 could certainly wait until the lunch break to address those,
9 but we did have objections to those.

10 THE COURT: All right. Well, let's see if we can deal
11 with what's coming up. I haven't seen Mr. Lee's
12 demonstratives, so -- Mr. Miedel?

13 MR. MIEDEL: Yes, your Honor. I have a matter that,
14 unfortunately, only occurred to me about 1:00 last night. And
15 it concerns charges, particularly the Count One, the
16 substantive RICO count. It occurred to me that under the
17 evidence, at least the evidence that came -- the way it came in
18 at this trial, one would seem to have to be -- conviction on
19 Count One would have to be a prerequisite for a conviction of
20 the counts involving Mr. Pierce that are the murder in aid of
21 racketeering and attempted murder in aid of racketeering. The
22 reason is that, theoretically, it's possible that the jury
23 could find Mr. Pierce not guilty of the RICO count, either --
24 well, if it found Mr. Pierce not guilty of the RICO count
25 because it didn't find an enterprise, then it seems to me that

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1 it would have to also find him guilty -- not guilty of the
2 substantive acts in aid of racketeering. If it found him not
3 guilty because they didn't think he was a member, the same
4 result. And if they found that he hadn't committed at least
5 two pattern acts, I guess it's theoretically possible they
6 could find him guilty of the substantive acts but not both,
7 because he's charged with the, you know, the murder in aid of
8 racketeering and then the attempted murder in aid of
9 racketeering of the killing of -- I mean, the attempted
10 shooting of Tarean Joseph. They would not be able to find both
11 of those and still acquit him of the RICO charge. This could
12 lead to a -- an inconsistent result, where the jury could find
13 him not guilty of RICO and yet find him guilty of the
14 substantive acts in aid of racketeering. And I think that the
15 jury needs to have an instruction on that. And the way it's
16 set up in the verdict sheet, you know, it starts at this point
17 now with the substantive acts. They could go -- if they go in
18 order, let's say they find him guilty of the substantive acts
19 and they eventually get down to RICO and they find him not
20 guilty, it would be an inconsistent verdict.

21 Now there is a theoretical way that somebody can not
22 be a member of the enterprise and still commit acts in
23 furtherance of that enterprise by, for example, trying to gain
24 entry into the enterprise. I understand that. But there is no
25 reasonable view of the evidence in this case that anybody

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1 committed any acts in an attempt to gain entry into the
2 so-called Courtlandt Avenue Crew. The government's theory has
3 been consistent throughout and not a single witness ever
4 testified that you could gain -- that any of these acts were
5 committed in order to get into the group. They were all
6 committed by -- allegedly by members of the group. So I don't
7 think that that works as an avenue for suggesting that you
8 could be not guilty of the RICO but guilty of the substantive
9 acts.

10 Now as I said, this occurred to me last night for the
11 first time, unfortunately. I haven't had a chance to research
12 it, but it seems to me that I wanted to put that on the record
13 because I think that there might be a problem here in terms of
14 how the jury considers these counts and, in particular, the
15 question of the substantive RICO count and the substantive
16 acts.

17 THE COURT: Well, obviously I want to think about what
18 you're saying, but what do you propose?

19 MR. MIEDEL: Well, for one, I propose that because
20 there's no reasonable view of the evidence that anybody
21 committed any acts in order to gain entry into the enterprise,
22 that language should be struck from wherever it occurs in the
23 jury instructions; and secondly, I think -- and again, I'll
24 have to think about this more too, but -- I think the jury
25 probably should be instructed that it cannot find Mr. Pierce,

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1 at least, guilty of Count Three, or Count Four, murder of Jason
2 Correa in aid of racketeering, unless it first finds him guilty
3 of Count One, and the same thing for I believe it's Count Ten,
4 attempted murder in aid of racketeering, that Count One serves
5 essentially as the prerequisite for those substantive counts.

6 MS. HELLER: Your Honor, just briefly, it's our view
7 that that's a completely incorrect statement of the law. The
8 elements of the substantive crimes do not require by any means
9 proof that a defendant is a member of -- is guilty of a
10 racketeering offense, a substantive racketeering offense. We
11 charge them alone all the time in this courthouse, and that's
12 permissible. So they don't need to be contingent. It's just
13 not the law.

14 And the way that the verdict form is structured is
15 actually totally perfect -- it's perfect, and I think it
16 obviates the need for any changes because the substantive
17 crimes are first and they can be evaluated on their own, and
18 then it makes clear that they can't find Mr. Pierce guilty of
19 the -- of Count One unless they find him guilty of two
20 racketeering acts, and that is the law, of course, and that is
21 the way the verdict form is structured. But Mr. Miedel is
22 arguing for the reverse, but that's not the law, and I
23 understand that he hasn't had a chance to research it, but I
24 believe if he does, he'll find that that's not the law. And
25 that's certainly our position.

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1 MR. MIEDEL: Well, your Honor, just briefly, I'm just
2 looking at your jury instruction on page 84, which is the
3 instruction for the third element of murder in aid of
4 racketeering, purpose of the murder, and it says that the jury
5 has to consider whether the act was done for the purpose of
6 gaining entrance to, maintaining a position in, or increasing a
7 position in the enterprise, or in consideration for a receipt
8 of money. It's illogical. Obviously you can't -- I mean,
9 assuming that the jury doesn't find the act was done to gain
10 entrance into, and then it would make sense that a person is
11 not a member of the enterprise, but both of the other ones,
12 maintain a position in and increasing -- or increasing a
13 position in the enterprise, requires that you are a member or
14 an associate of the enterprise, which is a requirement of the
15 RICO charge. I don't see how you could be possibly guilty of
16 that count without being a member or associate of the
17 enterprise.

18 MS. HELLER: Your Honor, you can be legally guilty of
19 a substantive racketeering crime, such as a murder in aid of
20 racketeering, without being legally guilty of the crime charged
21 in Count One. Again, we charge that all the time. People who
22 we don't have two predicate acts against but we know they did a
23 murder in aid of racketeering but we don't have a second act,
24 we do that all the time. It's legally permissible.

25 And in terms of the gaining entry point, we think that

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1 should absolutely stay. Maybe it's not the case as to
2 Mr. Pierce, but there's an argument to be made that Mr. Colon
3 committed the murder of Alston in order to gain entry to the
4 enterprise and curry favor with Mr. Harrison because it was
5 committed so soon after his release from prison. So we oppose
6 any removal of that language as well.

7 THE COURT: All right. We'll obviously have to
8 continue to consider this issue.

9 Any issues relating to the government's closing?

10 MR. BECKER: Yes, your Honor. And I advised
11 Mr. Gosnell of this issue. It concerns the government's
12 demonstrative evidence that they gave notice of last night
13 regarding drug quantities, and I don't know if the court has
14 seen that, but --

15 THE COURT: I have.

16 MR. BECKER: All right. I don't know if it should be
17 marked as an exhibit at this point, but I object to it, and I
18 object to it for the following reasons: This exhibit is, of
19 course -- or this demonstrative -- demonstrative is, of course,
20 sought to be used by the government to demonstrate that at
21 least 280 grams of cocaine base or crack were distributed
22 during the course of the conspiracy, 280 grams of course being
23 the number to get the government to the (b) (1) (A) drug quantity
24 minimum, and what this demonstrative purports to say, or says,
25 is that one dealer alone, an unknown dealer, not identified,

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would have sold at least 280 grams of crack cocaine in no more than four months and in as little as two months, and it does so by first suggesting the amount of cocaine that could be found in one bag as either .1 grams or .05 grams, multiplying that by 50 bags, suggesting 50 bags a day, multiplying that by 30 days, and just extrapolating to a period sufficient to get to 280 grams.

The reason this is objectionable, your Honor, is, I don't believe there's any evidence in this case from one dealer that he sold 50 bags of crack cocaine every day for 30 days or, quite frankly, for 120 days, because 30 days would be one month, but to get to 280 grams under the .05 grams scenario, it would be four months. So you have to have testimony from one witness that he sold 50 bags a day every day for four months. It just -- I just don't believe there is such a witness that testified to that.

What the government has done here, I suggest, your Honor, is -- and perhaps that's why the demonstrative just says one dealer without identifying who. What the government has done here is, there is evidence in the record that people said they sold seven days a week, and that was, of course, challenged on cross, but there's certainly not evidence about quantity like that. The only evidence in this record that I'm aware of regarding quantity -- and by quantity, I mean how much cocaine would be found in a single bag -- was the analyst

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1 Osorio. She was the one who I handed the calculator to. She
2 analyzed or weighed what was in the -- what was in 22 bags, and
3 after doing the math, I think that she said it came out to
4 .06 grams per bag, .06, I believe -- I think it was .0622. She
5 rounded it down to .06. So based on one analyst's weighing 22
6 bags of cocaine, the government is using that to extrapolate to
7 the entirety of this conspiracy and saying that: It's really
8 very easy, ladies and gentlemen, for you to find 280 grams.
9 All you have to do is this simple math. And if the government
10 could support all of that with evidence in the record, then the
11 demonstrative might be appropriate, but I submit that the
12 evidence is not in the record. It's argument. It's
13 extrapolation. And if it's argument, it shouldn't be a
14 demonstrative. A demonstrative is designed to make the
15 evidence clearer, not to present an argument, your Honor.

16 And finally, the government's choice of either .1
17 grams or .05 grams also I think is not supported by the record
18 because, as I say, the only evidence in the record as to weight
19 is .05 -- .06 grams per bag, and that's only with respect to 22
20 bags.

21 So this is a critical issue because it goes to a
22 ten-year mandatory minimum, and the government is trying,
23 through this demonstrative, to get there really by taking a
24 shortcut and saying: Just do some simple math. It's very
25 prejudicial, it's not probative, and it's not an appropriate

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1 demonstrative, so I object.

2 MR. FEE: Your Honor, it is argument, and it sounds to
3 me like the argument is that there's not evidence in the record
4 to support this argument. There is, and these are very
5 conservative estimates. There was testimony from Chemist
6 Osorio. If you recall, that was the testimony where there was
7 this first test, the drugs were processed, and then she did a
8 second test. And then she said it's .06, after something was
9 processed. So the .05 estimate is extremely conservative, so
10 that's even after something was processed.

11 And the point -- Anthony Crocker, a prolific crack
12 dealer, he gave an estimate. He said it was .2 grams, he
13 believed, in each bag of crack. We took a very conservative
14 view of that. We put .1 grams of crack in each dime bag,
15 between .1 and .05. There's evidence to support higher amounts
16 in the record.

17 As far as the frequency, the amount they sold every
18 day, it's in the record. I don't have the cites right in front
19 of me. Devin Parsons testified he got a G pack every two or
20 three days, he said. That's a hundred bags of crack cocaine.
21 Anthony Crocker said he would sell between 32 to a hundred bags
22 in a few hours, and he also testified seven days a week, 24
23 hours a day, he was available to sell. Aubrey Pemberton also
24 talked about selling 32 bags in an hour or two. There's
25 evidence in the record. This is argument. They're in fact

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1 conservative views of the evidence, and that's why we put them
2 there. So I think it is appropriate at this point.

3 MR. BECKER: Your Honor, with respect to what Mr. Fee
4 just said, the witness who said that he estimated .2 grams per
5 bag, the court may recall, acknowledged on cross-examination it
6 was a guess, he didn't know how many grams were in an ounce, he
7 didn't know about the --

8 THE COURT: That all goes to weight. I remember the
9 testimony of the cooperator who is a human scale.

10 MR. BECKER: Yes, your Honor. It goes to weight. And
11 the government can argue what it wishes to argue, but to put it
12 in a demonstrative like this to say this is -- this is what we
13 have in this case, we simply don't, your Honor. We don't have
14 anybody saying that he sold 50 bags a day every day from four
15 months. No one said that, Judge. If someone said it, it would
16 be one thing. What they said was there were days where I sold
17 a lot, sometimes it took me a week to sell 30 bags. It
18 wasn't -- it wasn't what this demonstrative says it was.

19 THE COURT: All right. Your application to exclude
20 the government from showing this demonstrative is denied.

21 MR. BECKER: Very well, your Honor. Two other issues.
22 I don't know that they need to be resolved right now, but I
23 just want to put it on the record so it's clear.

24 Actually one other issue. The superseding indictment,
25 the most recently redacted version of the superseding

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1 indictment appears to have a paragraph in it that was
2 previously stricken by order of the court and seems to have
3 found its way back in. I've conferred with the government. I
4 think we're in agreement on this. It doesn't have to be taken
5 up before summations. I don't think it's going to be an issue
6 at all, but I just wanted to point that out. We'll deal with
7 that as appropriate.

8 THE COURT: Fine.

9 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Your Honor, I just have a couple of
10 things that are cosmetic in terms of the indictment. Page 90
11 of the -- of the charge says "the murder of a member of the
12 Maria Lopez crew." I believe it should say "the murder of
13 members," which is what the indictment says.

14 And also, on page 109, as to the fourth element,
15 line 14, it says -- talks about Count Eleven, which is the
16 conspiracy to -- I guess to murder people of the Maria Lopez
17 crew. It says "killing." It obviously should say "shooting."

18 THE COURT: All right. Quite frankly, are there any
19 issues that are going to directly impact on summations?

20 MR. DINNERSTEIN: That was, your Honor, because I want
21 to make reference to those particular items. That's why I
22 brought it up now.

23 THE COURT: Thank you. Any objection? Any objection
24 to Mr. Dinnerstein's suggested modifications in the redacted
25 indictment --

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1 MS. HELLER: We don't have any objection --

2 THE COURT: -- or the charge?

3 MS. HELLER: We'll double-check at lunch, but -- and
4 let anyone know if there's any change to that, but we don't
5 anticipate any objection.

6 THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Fee, you're going to
7 present the closing argument for the government?

8 MR. FEE: That's correct, your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Okay. I remind you that you'll be
10 afforded two hours. I'll ask you gently to begin to conclude
11 your summation when you have ten minutes left, and then I'll
12 give you a one-minute warning.

13 MR. FEE: Thank you.

14 THE COURT: The jury is all here. I want to advise
15 counsel that juror number 7 was hospitalized over the weekend
16 and was just released from the hospital yesterday.
17 Nevertheless, she's here today and ready to go. However, if
18 she needs a break during summations, she's going to raise her
19 hand and I'm going to promptly interrupt whoever is arguing,
20 and I will give you a little extra time because of that
21 interruption. If she doesn't raise her hand and just runs out
22 of the courtroom, you'll understand that it's more exigent, and
23 we'll deal with it. So don't be alarmed that a juror is
24 reacting to what a party is saying in the case.

25 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Your Honor, have you had any

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1 discussion with her about her willingness to continue to sit in
2 the case in view of the health problems?

3 THE COURT: No. No, I have not, because she simply
4 sent an e-mail advising, wanting to bring it to our attention,
5 and ensuring us that she intended to be here.

6 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Do you think it's appropriate for
7 you to have a conversation with her?

8 THE COURT: I certainly can if the parties desire
9 that.

10 MR. BECKER: Your Honor, my only question would be, I
11 suppose, whether or not whatever the affliction was that led
12 her to be hospitalized has somehow affected her ability to
13 concentrate or focus or deliberate. The obvious concerns that
14 all of us would have. Other -- I do think it might be
15 appropriate to make that inquiry.

16 MR. MIEDEL: Your Honor, I agree with that.

17 THE COURT: Let me read the e-mail that my deputy
18 received from her.

19 "Hello, Wayne. I wanted to inform you that I became
20 ill Thursday morning with acute diverticulitis and was
21 hospitalized from Friday afternoon until noon yesterday to
22 receive IV antibiotics. My doctor's given me a note to excuse
23 me from jury duty, but I would like to try and remain on the
24 case, and I expect to be at the court later this morning. I
25 felt I should report my status to you in case a complication

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1 were to arise. Sincerely," juror number 7.

2 It strikes me that in view of this e-mail, and the
3 fact that she's here and ready to go, does not require further
4 inquiry from the court at this time. I instructed my deputy to
5 let her know if for any reason she needed to take a break that
6 she should simply raise her hand or, if it's more exigent, she
7 should just run into the jury room and we'll deal with it.

8 Now given this, does any counsel still believe that I
9 should conduct a further voir dire?

10 MR. ARAVIND: Not from the government, your Honor.

11 MR. DINNERSTEIN: I think -- I think the way you'll
12 handle it will be appropriate.

13 MR. MIEDEL: Your Honor, I think that in light of the
14 e-mail, I particularly feel it's not necessary at this point,
15 but if she does experience some sort of distress or
16 something --

17 THE COURT: No question about it, okay?

18 MR. MIEDEL: Okay.

19 THE COURT: A trial, even in closing arguments,
20 continues to be a dynamic event.

21 Also, so that we avoid the problem of interrupting
22 someone's summation for lunch, I provided menus to the jurors
23 this morning. Their lunch will be provided to them in the jury
24 room so that we can take a somewhat abbreviated lunch break.
25 And therefore we'll hear the government's summation first, then

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1 we'll take our luncheon recess, and then, as I understand,
2 Mr. Dinnerstein, you're going to present the initial closing
3 argument for defendants?

4 MR. DINNERSTEIN: That's correct, your Honor.

5 THE COURT: All right. So that will be after lunch,
6 but we'll take a shortened luncheon recess, and that way we'll
7 be able to take what I hope would be about a 25-minute break
8 between Mr. Dinnerstein's summation and Mr. Lee's summation so
9 the jurors have an opportunity to refresh.

10 Anything else before we bring the jury out?

11 All right. And of course during summations, counsel
12 are free to move about the well of the courtroom.

13 Let's bring in the jury.

14 (Continued on next page)

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1 (In open court; jury present)

2 THE COURT: Well good morning, members of the jury.

3 Thank you for your punctuality. Thank you for all being here.

4 I trust that you've all had a relaxing, safe Thanksgiving
5 holiday.

6 We're going to return now to one of the concluding
7 phases in any trial, closing arguments. Closing arguments are
8 just that, they are argument by counsel about what counsel
9 believes has been proven or not proven in the course of the
10 trial. You're going to hear first from the government, and as
11 I explained to you a week ago, the government also gets the
12 last word, because the burden of proof in a criminal case is
13 always on the government to prove a defendant guilty by
14 competent evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt. That burden
15 never shifts to a defendant.

16 You'll hear first from the prosecutors for
17 approximately two hours. And then we will take an abbreviated
18 luncheon recess. I trust that you've all made your lunch
19 decisions. And then we will hear two closing arguments in the
20 afternoon from defense counsel. So, that's what lies ahead
21 today.

22 I ask at this time that you give your undivided
23 attention to Assistant United States Attorney Adam Fee as he
24 delivers his closing argument on behalf of the government.

25 MR. FEE: Thank you, your Honor.

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 At the beginning of this trial, you heard the opening
2 statements of defense counsel. They told you that you would
3 learn that Joshua Meregildo was a man with a good jump shot who
4 wasn't involved in drugs and violence. That you would learn
5 that Melvin Colon was just a fan of some rap group called the
6 Get Fresh Crew, and that he never sold drugs or committed any
7 shootings. That you would learn that Earl Pierce was an older
8 man with no real connection to the real bad guys in this case.
9 That you would learn that Nolbert Miranda was just a solo drug
10 dealer who kept to himself on Courtlandt Avenue.

11 All of those statements were really forms of
12 arguments. These defense attorneys were and they still are
13 arguing that the evidence in this case simply would not allow
14 these defendants to be revealed for the criminals that they
15 really, truly are.

16 Now, ladies and gentlemen, at this time you have seen
17 a tremendous amount of evidence in this case. Has anything
18 you've seen during this trial, anything at all, really
19 supported the suggestion that Joshua Meregildo was only
20 interested in basketball while out on Courtlandt Avenue in 2010
21 and 2011? Or that Melvin Colon thought GFC was just about
22 wearing nice clothes and impressing girls? Or that Earl Pierce
23 had nothing to do with the drug trade on Courtlandt Avenue? Or
24 that Nolbert Miranda was a completely independent drug dealer?
25 Of course not. These men are drug dealers or murderers or

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 both, and they worked together to commit crimes, and that's
2 exactly what the evidence in this case showed.

3 Now, we're almost at the end of this case, and at this
4 point one thing should be clear to you. And that is that the
5 evidence in this case showed beyond a reasonable doubt that
6 each of these four defendants are guilty of the crimes charged.

7 I'm not going to waste your time today -- it wouldn't
8 be even be possible -- to go through all of the evidence and
9 all the testimony you've heard, but I'm going to spend time
10 talking about some of the evidence today just to highlight how
11 it makes clear that these four defendants are absolutely guilty
12 of the crimes charged.

13 Before I do that, there's a few things we need to do.
14 First I want to step back and give you a bird's eye view of
15 some of the major events you have heard about in this case.
16 Second, I want to very briefly talk about how you know the
17 witnesses' testimony in this case is true, because it
18 interlocks with the evidence and other testimony. Third, I
19 want to talk about the charges and evidence in some detail.
20 And throughout this summation what I am going to do is talk
21 about how some of the arguments and theories you heard from
22 defense counsel and arguments I expect you will hear don't make
23 sense and you should reject it.

24 The government has the burden at every stage of this
25 case to prove the defendants guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 We embrace that burden. And we've met it here. But when
2 defense counsel makes arguments in openings, summations, or
3 during the questioning of witnesses suggests arguments to you,
4 the government has an obligation and a right to respond. You
5 have an obligation to scrutinize those arguments.

6 So first, the bird's eye view of this case. You've
7 heard a lot of evidence in this case. You don't need me or
8 anyone else to tell you that. You've been here for eight
9 weeks. It's been a long ride. So really the first thing I
10 want to do again is pull back and run through the major events
11 you heard about during this trial.

12 As you know, this case is about the Courtlandt Avenue
13 crew. That's what it's called in the indictment, but it never
14 had just one name on the streets. At its core, at its essence,
15 this crew is made up of two parts. First, it was made up of
16 grown men of Courtlandt Avenue. Older, more experienced drug
17 dealers. Men like T-Money, Terry Harrison. Men like Earl
18 Pierce, and Nolbert Miranda. These older men supplied drugs to
19 young dealers on Courtlandt Avenue, took back profit from the
20 drug sales, and sometimes got involved in firearms or violence
21 when the business was threatened.

22 The second piece of the Courtlandt Avenue crew was the
23 gang made up of younger men on Courtlandt Avenue. This was
24 GFC, then it became OGFC or OG as you heard. First the GFC
25 gang members were the foot soldiers of the crew. They did the

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 hand-to-hand deals on street of drugs, they committed shootings
2 at rival gang members, and sometimes they committed murders at
3 the request of the older men in this crew.

4 Two of those GFC members, these men, Joshua Meregildo
5 and Melvin Colon, grew out of GFC. They started their own gang
6 you heard about, this OGFC. These two men also became leaders
7 of the crew as a whole. This whole case as you've heard
8 started with Terry Harrison. T-Money. T-Money got out of jail
9 in 2010 and saw an opportunity. The federal government had
10 just arrested dozens of older men who had sold drugs in that
11 area around Courtlandt Avenue just before T-Money got out of
12 jail. T-Money tried to fill that void by selling drugs on
13 Courtlandt Avenue. To do so he enlisted a group young men from
14 the Jackson and Melrose Projects to help him sell drugs. This
15 was GFC. God's Favorite Children. You heard about what GFC
16 was and what it became under T-Money.

17 And the drug business on Courtlandt Avenue flourished.
18 The crew was literally selling crack and marijuana 24/7. Earl
19 Pierce and Nolbert Miranda became critical members of this
20 booming drug business. Both of these men sold crack on the
21 street side by side with the GFC members and with T-Money. And
22 Miranda, you heard, supplied the GFC members with crack cocaine
23 to help keep the crew's drug business humming along.

24 With this booming drug business the crew began to bump
25 up against other dealers in the neighborhood. You heard about

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 these rivals, O, Luchie, older more experienced dealers in the
2 area, and soon things turned violent in and around Courtlandt
3 Avenue.

4 Early in the summer of 2010 you heard somebody tried
5 to kill T-Money, failed. And after that the crew became
6 obsessed with eliminating threats to the crew, to its drug
7 business, to T-Money. Eventually there were three murders
8 committed in that summer that you've heard a lot about. First,
9 on July 25 of 2010, Earl Pierce and T-Money killed Jason Correa
10 because he was close with O, one of the drug rivals. Second,
11 on July 30 and 31 of 2010, Joshua Meregildo and others stalked
12 and killed Carrel Ogarro because they thought Carrel was
13 snitching. August 27, 2010, the third murder, Colon shot and
14 killed Delquan Alston because he was viewed as a threat to the
15 health of the crew's drug business.

16 This same summer you also heard about the gang rivalry
17 between the crew and a wild gang, the Young Gunners, and the YG
18 gang, which turned violent, kept going right through
19 September 2011.

20 That's Melvin Colon's hand. YGK. That's YG Killia, as
21 he said, he paved the way for that.

22 Then everything changed for the crew going back to
23 2010, in September, when T-Money was killed just outside 681
24 Courtlandt Avenue. The crew wanted revenge. You heard what
25 they did just a few days after, Meregildo and Pierce went after

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 Luchie's crew at the 321 building. They shot one of Luchie's
2 people several times because they thought Luchie was
3 responsible for T-Money's death. That was the shooting of
4 Tarean Joseph by Pierce and Meregildo.

5 After T-Money's death, Colon became the man on
6 Courtlandt Avenue for crack and for guns. The violence kept
7 going as well. All the way up to September 2011, when Jing Bao
8 Jiang, the man you saw in this courtroom, was shot.

9 Here we are in this courtroom, and in a moment we are
10 going to drill down and talk about how everything I just told
11 you about happened just the way I described based on the
12 evidence you saw here.

13 First I want to briefly touch on a theme you are going
14 to hear from me over and over again during this summation.
15 That's how the testimony of the witnesses in this case is
16 supported by other witnesses' testimony and the physical
17 evidence, the forensic evidence, and your common sense. When
18 testimony interlocks with other witnesses' testimony, and other
19 evidence, like forensic, physical, ballistics evidence, it's
20 called corroboration, and it helps you to know that those
21 witnesses are absolutely telling you the truth.

22 So let's talk about the charges in this case and how
23 the evidence you saw makes clear that these four defendants are
24 absolutely guilty. I am going to talk about it in three
25 sections. First the drug charges, that was at the core of what

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 this crew did; second, the gun charges; and the violence that
2 they used these guns to commit, some of these defendants.

3 So first, the drug conspiracy charge. There is two
4 things I expect Judge Pauley is going to tell you the
5 government has to prove for this charge. First, that a
6 conspiracy existed to distribute crack cocaine and marijuana.
7 Second, that each of the defendants was a member of that drug
8 conspiracy.

9 Now, there is a mountain of evidence in this case that
10 shows beyond a reasonable doubt that this crew ran a
11 large-scale drug operation on Courtlandt Avenue in 2010 and
12 2011, and that each of these four defendants was part of it.
13 So I am going to review only some of that evidence today.

14 Let's talk first about Joshua Meregildo. You heard
15 over and over again from cooperating witnesses that Joshua
16 Meregildo sold marijuana for T-Money in 2010. Aubrey Pemberton
17 bought marijuana from Meregildo, so did Anthony Crocker, Carlos
18 Villafranco, Devin Parsons. And Pemberton, Crocker, and
19 Villafranco also saw with their own eyes, they told you,
20 T-Money supplying Meregildo with marijuana to sell to others.

21 You also know that Meregildo had a role in the crack
22 conspiracy on Courtlandt Avenue even before T-Money died.
23 Crocker told that you when T-Money wasn't available, T-Money
24 told Crocker to go to Meregildo to get crack and to give his
25 drug profits he made from selling T-Money's drugs back to

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1 Meregildo. So it make sense that after T-Money died, it was
2 Meregildo who really took over the drug trade for this crew.

3 Very soon after T-Money was shot, Meregildo summoned
4 Crocker to that meeting in that Dodge Charger that Crocker told
5 you about. Here's what he said Meregildo told him: He was
6 telling me he's gonna continue to give me drugs, it's gonna be
7 the same thing T-Money was doing. The split is going to be
8 60/40. He keeps 60, I keep 40, and then he asks do I feel safe
9 where I'm at, do I need any guns in my apartment. This was
10 just after T-Money's death. Crocker was nearby T-Money when he
11 died. It's clear that Meregildo was announcing to Crocker he's
12 taking over T-Money's role in this drug conspiracy.

13 That's exactly what happened. You heard that over and
14 over again. Crocker got crack from Meregildo, he sold it to
15 the same customers he used to sell for when T-Money was alive.
16 He had the same profit split that he had with T-Money.

17 Pemberton told you the same thing. Corroborated
18 Crocker in important details. Pemberton told you that a day or
19 two after T-Money died, Meregildo summoned Pemberton to a
20 meeting and told him again we going to keep getting money.
21 That day Meregildo gave Pemberton dozens of bags of crack, and
22 he gave Pemberton more crack on other days. Pemberton took
23 those drugs, sold them to the same customers on Courtlandt
24 Avenue that he sold to when T-Money was alive, and had the same
25 split of the profits that he had with T-Money. This time, with

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1 Joshua Meregildo.

2 That's amazing evidence of Meregildo's participation
3 in this drug conspiracy, and it's so clearly truthful because
4 even though Crocker and Pemberton are talking about different
5 meetings at different times, they talk about Joshua Meregildo
6 doing basically the same thing.

7 Another way you know Meregildo was participating in
8 this drug conspiracy is his own words. You remember those
9 oaths that he had written and distributed to OGFC members? And
10 there is a portion of it, OGFC oath, written in his own hand.
11 Then he says in there, he pledges to get -- getting money by
12 all means.

13 That's basically what he told Crocker and Pemberton.
14 You know how Joshua Meregildo and the crew got money. By
15 selling drugs.

16 So the line of leadership for this drug conspiracy
17 went from T-Money to Meregildo. After Meregildo was arrested
18 by the ATF on bank robbery charges, it was Melvin Colon who
19 took control of this drug conspiracy. The first way you know
20 that Colon sold drugs with other Courtlandt Avenue crew members
21 is the incredibly detailed testimony you heard from the
22 cooperating witnesses in this case. Crocker and Pemberton,
23 again, two very active crack dealers you heard from. They told
24 you about Colon after T-Money's death supplying crack to crew
25 members. They talked about Colon bagging crack in his own

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1 bedroom and in his apartment on 161st Street, and how he set up
2 Crocker with his own supplier in that building, and how Colon
3 supplied several other crew members with crack.

4 You also know that Melvin Colon was involved in this
5 drug conspiracy from his own words. And the photographs you've
6 seen at this trial. I'm talking about Colon's own words where
7 he makes clear he is engaged in the business of dealing drugs.
8 I'll show you some of those Facebook posts you saw from Colon's
9 account. September 2011: I'm trying to see the man for like
10 600 grams.

11 September 2011 again: About to play the strip. I got
12 the key to Courtlandt. Me and my N words got it on lock.
13 Money, drugs and bitches is all part of the game.

14 I don't need to explain what these men or go through
15 the dozens of other examples because you've seen them, some of
16 them. But it's clear Colon is talking about dealing drugs on
17 Courtlandt Avenue with this crew. Look at this last one we
18 have for you. Free the dick heads Capito and 14 more money for
19 me LOL.

20 That's exactly right. Capito is Javon Jones, another
21 GFC member you heard about. 14, that's Anthony Crocker, that's
22 his nickname. If they got out of jail, Colon would make more
23 money. Because they were selling for Colon out on Courtlandt
24 Avenue. So that's not just empty words. That's not bragging
25 by Colon. That's exactly how he was making money: Supplying

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1 crack cocaine to dealers in this crew and getting a cut of
2 those profits back. The pictures that you saw, they tell the
3 same story that you heard from the witnesses. Colon worked
4 with this crew on Courtlandt Avenue to sell drugs.

5 Talk about Earl Pierce. Earl Pierce sold drugs,
6 specifically crack, on Courtlandt Avenue. It's
7 straightforward. You heard that over and over again from
8 witnesses like Crocker, Villafranco, Folks. And Folks, Bernard
9 Folks, saw Pierce bagging up crack that summer in the apartment
10 of another GFC member, Enrique Brito. Folks was also right
11 there when Pierce and T-Money split up crack that they bought
12 together to sell on Courtlandt Avenue. Here's what Folks said:
13 I used to be at Ski Box house at a point when after me and
14 T-Money just came from picking up product. We used to go in
15 the house. They -- talking about Pierce and T-Money -- would
16 put it on the table, split it up between both of them, and they
17 go on about they business after that until the next shipment.

18 There is no better example of what this drug
19 conspiracy charge is all about then the image of Pierce and
20 T-Money sitting at Pierce's table and splitting up the crack
21 they bought together to then distribute to other sellers on
22 Courtlandt Avenue.

23 Devin Parsons confirmed what you already heard from
24 these other witnesses, that Pierce was T-Money's partner in
25 this drug trade. Pierce -- Parsons told you that T-Money would

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1 tell Parsons if he wasn't around, go to Pierce to give back the
2 profits from the drugs you sold for T-Money.

3 What absolutely confirms that Pierce was a member of
4 this drug conspiracy, the testimony of Maria Ortiz. You heard
5 that she lived on Courtlandt Avenue in her sister's apartment
6 and her sister dated Pierce. Maria Ortiz did not have any kind
7 of criminal relationship with T-Money, Pierce, or Miranda.
8 What did Maria Ortiz tell you about Pierce? That in the summer
9 of 2010, she saw Pierce cutting up crack in that apartment and
10 splitting it into bags. She saw Pierce pull a bag of crack out
11 of his rear and say he was going outside to sell it. In fact,
12 Maria Ortiz told that you almost every time she was around
13 Pierce in the summer of 2010, he was talking about making drug
14 sales.

15 And who did Maria Ortiz actually see Pierce bringing
16 in and out of that apartment at 681 Courtlandt? T-Money, Levi
17 Guzman, Miranda, another GFC member called 12. That was Hassen
18 Brito. Members of the Courtlandt Avenue crew. In fact, on
19 multiple occasions that summer, she told you Maria Ortiz saw
20 Pierce and T-Money dividing up large amounts of cash between
21 them in that apartment.

22 Talk about Miranda. Many of these witnesses knew him
23 as PayDay. There is absolutely no serious dispute at this
24 point that Miranda sold crack to make money. That he sold
25 crack on Courtlandt Avenue in and around the Jackson and

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 Melrose Projects. And that he sold crack in that area for
2 quite some time before his arrest. No one is going to come in
3 this courtroom and seriously dispute those facts.

4 The issue I expect Miranda is going to dispute is
5 whether he sold drugs with this crew, as a member of this drug
6 conspiracy. He absolutely did, and the evidence really makes
7 that clear.

8 The first reason you know that Miranda was a member of
9 this drug conspiracy is again what you heard from the members
10 of this crew who sold side by side with Miranda. Those
11 witnesses who were former GFC members told you the same thing.
12 That they frequently saw Miranda selling crack on Courtlandt
13 Avenue, side by side with other members of the crew.

14 There is overwhelming physical evidence that Miranda
15 was actually selling crack on Courtlandt Avenue that summer.
16 Two times NYPD caught him with drugs or paraphernalia. This is
17 from June of 2010, these baggies he was caught with. And this
18 is from September, these empty baggies he was caught with,
19 Nolbert Miranda, in and around the Jackson and Melrose
20 Projects. The officer who seized these, you remember,
21 estimated there were about a thousand little baggies in here.

22 You heard from witness after witness after witness
23 about Miranda actually supplying crack to members of this crew
24 who sold on Courtlandt Avenue. Pemberton went to Miranda in
25 2010 for crack, again and again, so he could sell it on

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 Courtlandt to the crew's customers. Pemberton also saw Miranda
2 supply other crew members with crack that summer. Crocker also
3 told you he got double ups -- remember that word that he and
4 Pemberton used -- from Miranda, just like Pemberton, so he
5 could maintain a steady flow of crack and cash for the crew's
6 customers on Courtlandt. Parsons, he regularly split, he told
7 you, customers with Miranda. Half of the drugs filled by
8 Parsons, half the drugs filled by Miranda.

9 Does any of this evidence even remotely support the
10 suggestion that Miranda was a completely independent drug
11 dealer on Courtlandt Avenue? Of course not. And again, Maria
12 Ortiz confirms what these other witnesses told you. She saw
13 Miranda with T-Money, Pierce, and other crew members in the
14 summer of 2010, and heard Miranda talk about selling crack.

15 Then after his arrest in this case, Miranda admitted
16 what he did to make money. He told Agent Castillo that he sold
17 crack, that he sold crack in the Courtlandt Avenue area for
18 many years, that he knew T-Money. Miranda also told Agent
19 Castillo he was willing to plead guilty to 10 years. Miranda
20 also told Agent Castillo he sold for himself. And that lines
21 up actually with what you've learned in this case. Miranda is
22 the guy who goes in on a crack purchase with T-Money. He
23 doesn't buy from T-Money.

24 MR. BECKER: Objection.

25 THE COURT: Overruled.

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 MR. FEE: Miranda sold for himself in the same way
2 that T-Money sold for himself. He used the crew's dealers to
3 make money. The fact that T-Money and Miranda sometimes
4 disagreed about certain things does not mean they were not both
5 part of the same conspiracy. Jeter and A-Rod don't always get
6 along, but they both still play for the Yankees. Similarly
7 here, there is no legal requirement that all the participants
8 of the conspiracy get along or that they agree on all of the
9 ins and outs of the details of the conspiracy.

10 Miranda, you learned, was in fact essential to the
11 health of this drug conspiracy on Courtlandt Avenue. From all
12 the evidence you heard in this case, before T-Money died,
13 September 2010, there were only two sources of supply for this
14 24/7 crack market on Courtlandt Avenue. T-Money and Nolbert
15 Miranda. That's it.

16 I expect that Miranda and Pierce's attorneys may argue
17 that those two defendants might have sold drugs on a few
18 occasions, but did not conspire with the rest of the crew, and
19 really you should not spend much time on that argument before
20 you completely reject it. You have overwhelming evidence in
21 this case that both Pierce and Miranda worked with members of
22 this crew in 2010 to sell crack. Given everything that we just
23 discussed about this evidence, how can Pierce or Miranda
24 seriously dispute that they were working with the rest of this
25 crew in this drug conspiracy? In no aspect of your ordinary

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 lives would you accept such a claim.

2 Step back and think about something that might be more
3 easy to digest. Think about going to see a music show. A band
4 with a few people playing guitars, a drummer with a big drum
5 set. Maybe some horn players, backup singers, a lead singer.
6 You watch the show and they are playing some pretty good music.
7 The drummer is keeping time, the guitar players get a few
8 solos, the backup singers are doing their moves; it all sounds
9 pretty good to you. After the show ends, if someone came to
10 you and told you, hey, you know that drummer, he was not
11 playing music with the rest of that group. He just happened to
12 be practicing his drums on the stage at the same time that all
13 those other folks, the singer, the horn players, the guitar
14 players, just happened to show up. I'm telling you that
15 drummer was not even with those other musicians. They just all
16 happened to be at the same place at the same time.

17 Ladies and gentlemen, you would say that's ridiculous,
18 that's absolutely ridiculous. Of course the drummer was
19 playing in the band. He was keeping time with the songs, he
20 was hitting the bass drum on the right notes, he was looking at
21 the other band members and he was smiling. Everything I saw
22 and heard made absolutely clear that that drummer was a part of
23 the group.

24 And it is the same thing here. Pierce and Miranda
25 were part of the crew for this drug conspiracy, and everything

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 they did and saw that you learned about in this trial made that
2 absolutely clear.

3 On top of that, you know who did not sell with T-Money
4 and GFC. The crew's rivals. The YGs gang. O's people.
5 Luchie's people. There is not one piece of evidence in this
6 case, not one line of testimony that any of those groups ever
7 sold where the crew was selling at the same time. They would
8 have been shot if they tried to sell crack there. But men like
9 Pierce and Miranda, on the other hand, were on Courtlandt,
10 selling side by side with T-Money and GFC. Because this was
11 one crew working together in one drug conspiracy.

12 Briefly before I turn to the other charges, I want to
13 briefly talk about the amount of drugs that were sold during
14 this conspiracy, and I expect Judge Pauley is going to tell you
15 if you find the defendants guilty of being involved in this
16 conspiracy, you're going to be asked whether the conspiracy
17 involved more than 280 grams of crack cocaine over the entire
18 life of the conspiracy.

19 This is an easy question, a simple question. You
20 heard Crocker estimate that the dime bags of crack he used to
21 sell each had about .2 or so grams of crack in each bag. You
22 also heard from a chemist, Ms. Osorio. She talked about a
23 sample of drugs she had which was processed and had about .05
24 or 6 grams of crack in each bag. That's after processing, but
25 she said it was around that amount. So, you know, let's take

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 the estimate between .2 and .05 grams in each dime bag. This
2 will be the only math I do. I promise. So think about that.
3 Even if Miranda or Pierce or Pemberton or Parsons or whoever
4 only sold about 50 bags a day, at that extremely low estimate
5 of .05 grams per bag, that adds up to about 75 grams per month.
6 That's only for a single crack dealer working one month in this
7 conspiracy. This went on for about 18 months from September --
8 excuse me, from the spring of 2010 through September of 2011.
9 So based on this low estimate, one dealer for this crew would
10 have sold 1,350 grams of crack during those 18 months. That's
11 based off of what could have been a bad day of sales for
12 someone like Miranda or Crocker, Parsons. Because you heard
13 from Pemberton, Crocker and Parsons they sometimes sold a
14 hundred bags in a day, 32 bags in a couple of hours.

15 Again, using the lowest possible estimate for the
16 weight of crack in the dime bag, just one single dealer sold
17 that amount. So you'd only need four dealers working one month
18 to sell 280 grams of crack.

19 Here's some of that same math. Using that .05 system
20 for one dealer, take them less than four months. And just
21 using a slightly higher estimate, closer to Crocker's 280
22 grams, in less than two months. Again, one dealer, and you
23 know there were many, many dealers involved in this crew.

24 The point, ladies and gentlemen, is that this drug
25 conspiracy involved hundreds and hundreds of grams of crack

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 being sold every month. So the question about quantity really
2 should not take much of your time.

3 So the drug trade was the engine that drove this crew,
4 but the guns, all these guns they had were absolutely key for
5 this group to thrive. You recall Aubrey Pemberton
6 demonstrating the original symbol for GFC. The one that Colon
7 did with Pemberton the very first time they met. It was the
8 two guns up symbol. You saw it in photos as well.

9 Some of these crew members had tattoos reflecting
10 guns. Nolbert Miranda. Guns and baggies.

11 And ladies and gentlemen, here are all the guns
12 recovered from this crew. These are just the ones -- they're
13 falling apart. These are just the ones recovered by the ATF
14 and the NYPD. And parts of the guns. You know they had more
15 guns than just what is recovered and what's falling apart on
16 that table, because you saw in pictures some of these other
17 guns.

18 The first gun charge I want to address relates to all
19 four of these defendants, and it is about them possessing using
20 or carrying guns in connection with the charged drug
21 conspiracy. All of the witnesses who previously were members
22 of the crew, Folks, Parsons, Pemberton, Villafranco, Crocker,
23 they told you about guns kept in crew members' apartments, in
24 mailboxes, in the lobbies of buildings in the Jackson and
25 Melrose Houses, and on the block itself. Right there on

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 Courtlandt Avenue, put in pizza boxes, kept in the grass,
2 tucked behind the wheels of cars that were parked on the
3 avenue. All of these witnesses also told you why these guns
4 were kept on the block in 2010 and 2011. To protect the crew's
5 territory on Courtlandt Avenue from rival gangs and rival drug
6 dealers. Folks told you about this. The reason he said was to
7 protect us from our beefs, our problems with other
8 neighborhoods and other crews.

9 You also learned that the entire crew had access to
10 these guns. You know that because they actually went and
11 carried and used the guns frequently. After T-Money's death,
12 Meregildo took control of these guns. Remember the meeting in
13 the car with Crocker, Meregildo asked him do you need a gun.
14 Do you feel safe. Meregildo had control of the guns, and
15 control of the crew's members after T-Money died. And then
16 Colon was the man who kept the supply of guns going for the
17 crew. You heard about this from several cooperating witnesses.
18 Melvin Colon had an arsenal of weapons kept at his apartment at
19 161st Street, in addition to the drugs he kept there.

20 Folks, Pemberton, Crocker, they didn't just see these
21 guns at Colon's apartment once or twice. In 2011, a steady
22 supply of guns was a constant at Colon's apartment. You needed
23 a gun, go to Melly's.

24 You also heard from these witnesses about how Colon
25 kept buying more guns to keep up the supply for the crew. And

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 remember, he would ask for money sometimes to get reimbursed
2 for the guns.

3 So what about Earl Pierce and guns. Now, one
4 remarkable theme in the evidence in this case, something that
5 came up from witness after witness talking about entirely
6 different situations, was Earl Pierce and this gun. This
7 silver and black .380. This was Pierce's gun, and there really
8 should not be a serious dispute about that at this point.

9 Early in the summer of 2010, Crocker talked about
10 this. Just after that failed attempt on T-Money's life,
11 Crocker saw Pierce minutes after the assault out on Courtlandt
12 Avenue carrying this gun. So you know Pierce had it at the
13 ready. Parsons saw Pierce again with the silver and black .380
14 on several occasions, and told you that Pierce kept this gun
15 inside of the mailboxes in the lobby of the 681 building where
16 he stayed.

17 Let's look at where that 681 building is. You've seen
18 this from the bigger map. Courtlandt Avenue is just next to
19 that building where the crew dealt crack and marijuana 24/7,
20 and where Pierce himself made crack sale after crack sale. So
21 there really is no question, and common sense tells why you
22 Pierce had that .380 in the summer of 2010. He kept it around
23 in case he needed it while he was selling drugs on the strip.

24 For Miranda there is overwhelming evidence that he
25 possessed and carried guns while dealing crack and that he

CBQ3MER2

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 aided and abetted or helped other people carry guns in the
2 summer of 2010. Parsons gave you amazing proof of this. In
3 the summer of 2010, Parsons was with Miranda on Courtland
4 selling crack. Remember, Miranda asked Parsons to come down to
5 a building at the Maria Lopez Houses. There, Miranda gave
6 Parsons a silver 9-millimeter pistol with a black handle.
7 Parsons told you it could hold 17 shots, he was told. Miranda
8 told Parsons to take the gun back to Parsons' apartment which
9 was in that 681 building, and a few hours later Nolbert Miranda
10 came to Parson's apartment, took the gun, and went down to the
11 second floor. And you know what was on the second floor of the
12 681 building, Earl Pierce's apartment. And in fact, Pierce
13 ended up with Miranda's 9-millimeter pistol after that day.
14 You know that because at some point after Parsons spoke with
15 Pierce, Pierce told him he had PayDay's 9-millimeter. The
16 9-millimeter that could hold 17 shots. The same gun that
17 Parsons had carried for Miranda to the 681 building.

18 Miranda also left a gun at Pemberton's apartment and
19 he told you about that. Pemberton described the gun as a
20 silver and black 9-millimeter. The same description you've
21 heard from witness after witness about the gun that was in
22 Miranda's possession.

23 So this is more of the same conduct for Miranda. Just
24 like he had Parsons carry the gun, he had another young GFC
25 member store that 9-millimeter in Pemberton's apartment. More

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1 of the same.

2 In addition, after his arrest, Miranda admitted to
3 possessing a gun on Courtlandt Avenue. Miranda told Folks in
4 prison, Folks told you, that while he was out on Courtlandt he
5 had a silver and black 9-millimeter gun. The same gun you
6 heard described by witness after witness.

7 Using your common sense, you know why Miranda wanted
8 to keep these guns close to Courtlandt Avenue. Because that's
9 where Miranda sold crack, and that's where he supplied crack to
10 members of this crew. Miranda lived somewhere else, you heard.
11 But he kept his guns on Courtlandt because that's where he sold
12 drugs.

13 There are several additional gun charges that relate
14 to the different acts of violence in this case. Let's turn to
15 those acts of violence now. As you've heard from some of these
16 witnesses, the crew on Courtlandt Avenue was the central focus
17 for many of these young people's lives. It was like their
18 family, some of these witnesses said, especially when T-Money
19 was alive. So in the summer of 2010, when the crew's rivals
20 began to threaten the crew's drug territory and they tried to
21 kill T-Money on that occasion, some of these defendants became
22 obsessed with protecting the crew, its drug business, and its
23 leader. This obsession led to the most serious, the most
24 heinous crimes in this case. Assaults, attempted murders, and
25 murder.

CBQ3MER2

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 Let's talk about the murder of Jason Correa. Jason
2 grew up and lived near the Jackson and Melrose Projects where
3 the defendants' group operated. He was on the opposite side of
4 the crew's war on its rivals. Maria Ortiz and Iris Perez told
5 you how close Jason was with O, one of the rivals. Said they
6 were like brothers.

7 On July 25 of 2010, when Earl Pierce's cousin brought
8 Jason to 681 Courtlandt Avenue, again, in the heart of this
9 crew's territory, Pierce and T-Money seized the opportunity to
10 take out someone they viewed as a rival. You learned about
11 Pierce's role in this vicious murder from multiple witnesses.
12 First, Folks told you a little bit of background about this
13 rivalry, talked about how O had told T-Money early in the
14 summer of 2010 that T-Money could not sell in the area. Folks
15 also told you about what Pierce did to help murder Jason
16 Correa.

17 On July 25, Folks said he began the day as he often
18 did that summer, selling drugs on Courtlandt Avenue. And you
19 heard what that meant, moving up and down the block, in and
20 around Courtlandt, sometimes hanging with other members of the
21 crew. Servicing customers for drugs. And at some point,
22 Pierce took T-Money aside, and Folks overheard part of that
23 conversation. He overheard Pierce telling T-Money let him
24 live, he's with my cousin. Let him live. My cousin's with
25 him, let him live. You remember seeing the person on that

CBQ3MER2

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 surveillance view who Folks identified as Pierce's cousin. And
2 he was walking with Jason Correa into 681 just before Jason
3 died. On the right, Pierce's cousin. On the left, Jason
4 Correa. You see Pierce's cousin has the hand to his ear.

5 Folks said that after he heard this exchange, Pierce
6 went into the 681 building, T-Money followed, and Folks and
7 Pemberton went as well. In the lobby, Pierce spoke with
8 T-Money again. And Folks overheard part of it again. Pierce
9 told T-Money I am going to be waiting for you to finish. When
10 you come out, I'm gonna be there.

11 That's exactly what Pierce did. Pierce was waiting
12 for T-Money to shoot and kill Jason Correa, and he took the gun
13 back after it happened.

14 Who else was in that lobby. Pemberton was there, and
15 he told you about a separate exchange he had with T-Money and
16 Pierce. And Pemberton was very candid with you. He told you
17 that he thought they were going to do a robbery, and he wanted
18 in on it. So he walked up to T-Money and said let me do it.
19 And at that point Pierce stepped in, and here's what Pemberton
20 heard him say. No. Pierce told T-Money. You wanted it, you
21 do it.

22 So let's be clear what was happening just outside of
23 681 and in that lobby, Pierce and T-Money were planning the
24 murder of Jason. And inside the lobby, Pierce made clear that
25 he wanted T-Money to go forward with the murder. "You do it"

CBQ3MER2

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 he told T-Money.

2 That's, again, exactly what happened. T-Money and
3 Folks in that building went inside the stairwell. Pierce went
4 up the opposite stairwell to wait by his apartment. T-Money
5 let Pierce's cousin, the heavy-set guy we just saw, pass on
6 through and then he stopped Jason. Then, T-Money pulled out
7 this .380 gun. Pierce's gun. Next, T-Money shot Jason using
8 this gun. First T-Money shot Jason in his chest, then in his
9 stomach, and in each arm. After those four shots, T-Money and
10 Folks stepped over Jason's body, started going up the stairs,
11 towards where Pierce was waiting to get the gun. But when they
12 heard as if it sounded like Jason had a breath of life in him,
13 T-Money turned back around and shot Jason in the back.

14 And that's what Folks told you, and that's exactly
15 what the autopsy and the crime scene photos show.

16 Then T-Money went up the stairs and he handed this gun
17 back to Pierce. Pierce took the gun on the second floor right
18 outside the apartment where he was staying. Maria Ortiz took
19 you through the rest of the story at this point. All of her
20 testimony is really incredibly damning against Pierce.

21 So that same day, Maria told you she was inside of the
22 apartment on the second floor of 681. And only about
23 20 seconds after she heard the last shot outside her door,
24 Pierce came back walking in the apartment. He was cool, he was
25 calm, he was collected. Consider that for a moment. Think

CBQ3MER2

Summation - Mr. Fee

about your everyday experiences. If you heard gunshots just outside the door where your family lived, would you be scared? Would you at least be worried? Would you ask if everyone was okay? Of course you would. But Pierce didn't, and he was calm because he knew exactly who fired those shots, and who was hit with those shots, because he was in on the murder.

Then some time later, after Pierce learned that Maria Ortiz was talking to the police, you heard her tell you that he threatened to kill her. Let me say that again. After Pierce learned that Maria Ortiz was talking to the police about Jason's murder, Pierce threatened to assault and to kill her if she kept snitching. That's a guilty conscience, and that's because Pierce is guilty of this murder.

I want to make a few quick points about some of the arguments I expect you are going to hear from Pierce's attorney about this. I expect they are going to make some point about the clocks on the surveillance videos not lining up perfectly with the minute with what you heard. I am not going to replay all those videos for you because we don't have time. Let me be clear about this. These surveillance videos absolutely corroborate the witnesses' testimony about the important events leading up to this murder. No one is going to be able to stand before you and seriously argue that the videos you saw do anything other than offer remarkable proof that Jason was brought to that building on that day by Pierce's cousin, that

CBQ3MER2

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 Pierce was inside of 681 that day, that Folks and T-Money and
2 Pemberton were there, and that T-Money and Folks left, just as
3 Folks said they did.

4 (Continued on next page)

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Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 MR. FEE: And this is in line with another argument I
2 expect you're going to hear. That is that the testimony of
3 Folks and Pemberton somehow differs on certain details and that
4 means they're not telling the truth. Now you heard both their
5 testimony and you can evaluate it for yourself, but the
6 differences between their accounts really should -- should give
7 you confidence that they're just telling you what they each
8 remember independently of one another and really their
9 testimony and the other witnesses' testimony corroborates what
10 Folks told you.

11 Pemberton told you what he learned after the shooting
12 from T-Money. T-Money told him that they used a .380 gun to
13 kill Jason. T-Money explained why they killed him, because
14 Jason was O's people and it had to get done, T-Money told him.

15 Crocker. He learned directly from Pierce on the day
16 of Jason's murder that T-Money -- that on the day of Jason's
17 murder, according to Pierce, T-Money knew that Jason was in the
18 building. Pierce admitted to Crocker that on that day he was
19 waiting to take the gun from T-Money, and that after the
20 murder, Pierce got the .380 from T-Money, and it was being
21 snatched from Pierce's apartment, he told Crocker. That's
22 exactly what happened, and when Crocker told you that, he could
23 have only learned those details from Pierce himself.

24 Pierce also told Crocker that at some point after the
25 murder, a young GFC member, 12, called Enrique Brito -- named

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 Enrique Brito, gave Pierce's .380 to the cops. That's why it's
2 here today. And Pierce told Crocker that he was worried
3 because this .380 had a body on it. That's what he told him
4 after Jason's murder. And he thought 12, the person who handed
5 it over, might tell on him.

6 Well, you know what happened. Pierce sits there as a
7 defendant, and there's overwhelming evidence of his guilt in
8 this case. So he was right to be concerned.

9 Now finally, Maurice Hagen, that last cooperating
10 witness you heard from. He gave remarkable evidence about
11 Pierce's role in this murder. While in prison, Pierce told
12 Hagen that he didn't shoot Jason but that he hid the gun that
13 was used to kill him and that the person who really did it --
14 and you know that's T-Money -- was now dead. That's what
15 Pierce told him.

16 So let me briefly discuss the charges relating to this
17 murder. It's charged as a conspiracy to murder members of the
18 Melrose organization, and that's just a name that was used in
19 the indictment to describe O's crew. It's also charged as the
20 murder of Jason Correa in aid of racketeering, as a murder in
21 furtherance of a drug conspiracy, and as murder through the use
22 of a firearm. They all relate to the same conduct that I just
23 talked about, and Judge Pauley is going to instruct you on all
24 the legal requirements.

25 Now let's turn to that next homicide. Let's talk

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

about the murder of Carrel Ogarro. Carrel was a young man from a caring family who also lived in the Jackson and Melrose projects. And after moving there, Carrel developed a drug problem. You heard he had used dust, or PCP, and at some point he was arrested on a drug charge, and rumors started to circulate throughout the neighborhood that Carrel was snitching, meaning that he was giving information to law enforcement.

Now people in the neighborhood just didn't trust Carrel because of those rumors. You heard T-Money, HD, Joshua Meregildo's older brother. Even Chris Ogarro, who had nothing to do with this crew, came here and told you that he heard these same rumors about Carrel and it concerned him.

Now those rumors were so persistent and such a threat to T-Money and his crew who were selling drugs on Courtlandt Avenue, threatened by what they thought was a snitch, that they took action. The first step was T-Money asking Parsons and Meregildo to kill Carrel and offering them \$5,000 each to do it. That's what Parsons told you. Later, on July 30th, Meregildo and another GFC member, Walter Aponte, waited for Carrel in the courtyard behind the 300 building that you heard about in the Court -- in the Jackson-Melrose projects. Parsons met Meregildo and Aponte outside, and Meregildo said he had a .380 pistol with three shots in it. This same .380 pistol. Pierce's silver and black gun.

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 Now you also heard from Parsons that Meregildo saw
2 Carrel sitting on a bench. He walked over and actually tried
3 to shoot Carrel, but the safety was on so the gun didn't go
4 off. After that the three men -- Meregildo, Parsons, and
5 Aponte -- went to another apartment and picked up another gun,
6 and this was one of the same apartments you've heard about that
7 the crew maintained to hold its drugs and guns.

8 Now there's no serious dispute that after they left
9 that second apartment, Parsons had a .22-caliber revolver and
10 Meregildo had that same .380-caliber pistol. And Parsons
11 said -- and this is -- becomes important -- that they left that
12 apartment around 5 a.m. to go back out to look for Carrel. So
13 then they saw Carrel again in that same courtyard, and here's
14 what Parsons described what happened:

15 He, Carrel, came through the path. He was walking
16 towards us. We were standing there. He stopped. He asked us,
17 he said, what's up. We said what's up. He put his hands in
18 like the back of his pants, like, I don't know if he was going
19 to pull out something. I back up. Parsons says. Killa pulled
20 out the gun -- remember he had the .380 -- and fired. He,
21 Carrel, tried to run. Killa fired again. I fired. And Killa
22 fired again and ran in the back door. And I then -- Parsons
23 says, I walked up to him, stood over him, and fired about five
24 times.

25 That's horrible. That's a vicious, nauseating account

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

of a murder that Parsons gave you, and no one in this room is ever going to tell you that Devin Parsons is anything other than a criminal and a murderer. But the important point for what you need to do back in that jury room, while deliberating, is to think about, does that sound like the truth?

Now there's overwhelming corroboration of Parsons' testimony. Other witnesses, other evidence. And I'm going to talk about all of that, but let's just talk about what Parsons told you very briefly. This, what you just saw, is not what you would expect to hear if Parsons was making up lies to keep himself out of trouble and to get others into trouble. It's just not. Parsons told you that after Meregildo shot Carrel a few times, Meregildo ran away. Then Parsons walked up to the dead or dying body of Carrel and shot him five times, including once in the head, using that .22 pistol he talked about. So we're clear, Parsons sat on that witness stand and told you that Meregildo shot a few times, ran away, Parsons took the gun and shot Carrel Ogarro five times. Use your own common sense, your own judgment. In that testimony who sounds like a worse person? Who comes off as someone willing to do more serious crimes? There's no question that that is Parsons. So once again, the important question here is not whether Parsons is a murderer, because you know he pled guilty to those serious crimes -- to that crime and other serious crimes. The important question right now, right now in this case, is, do

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 you think Parsons is telling the truth? And the answer is
2 clear from his account that for all his extremely serious
3 crimes, Parsons sat on that stand and laid it all out for you
4 to the best of his ability.

5 What happened after they shot Carrel? Well, Parsons
6 told you that the three of them ran back to Aponte's apartment,
7 and there Parsons told you that he had that young lady,
8 Brittany Brown come and carry a bag with the two guns -- this
9 .380 and the .22 -- back to Parsons' apartment. Ms. Brown told
10 you that she was testifying here pursuant to a subpoena and
11 immunity order and she didn't want to be here. But she did
12 tell you what happened that day, and she corroborated in
13 important parts what Parsons told you. She said she went to
14 Aponte's apartment after the murder, she saw all three of the
15 people that Parsons told you were involved -- Joshua Meregildo,
16 Parsons, and Aponte. And then Ms. Brown and Parsons went back
17 to Parsons' apartment, 681, and Parsons told her that day, "We
18 killed Carrel. Meregildo fired first, and I finished him off."
19 The same thing he told you in this courtroom.

20 And there's overwhelming corroboration of what you
21 learned from Parsons, who also told you, by the way, that he
22 took those two guns that day down to Harlem to try and get rid
23 of them, but then he had to go back and later he said because
24 Pierce wanted his .380 back. That's what Parsons told you.

25 Now what else do you know about this murder and how

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 else do you know Parsons gave you an absolutely accurate
2 account? First, Folks. Folks was not there that night, but he
3 was close with Meregildo, and Meregildo told Folks exactly what
4 happened only a couple days after Meregildo had killed Carrel.
5 Here's what Folks said Meregildo told him:

6 He killed him because he said he felt he was moving
7 funny. He was with Dev and Walt and he shot him. He caught
8 him in his old building, 300. He shot him in the building
9 somewhere. Some way he, Carrel, made it out of the building.

10 And then he talks about where this happened:

11 A little play area. He made it past there and ran in
12 towards the direction of the right side of the bird cage, back
13 in front of the building. And that's when he, Meregildo,
14 killed him at, going up that path.

15 That's remarkable. Think about for a moment all the
16 ways that this admission from Meregildo interlocks exactly with
17 what Parsons told you. First, moving funny. That's basically
18 how Parsons said T-Money talked about Carrel. Folks learned
19 that from Meregildo. Next, Meregildo said he did it with Dev
20 and Walt. That's Parsons and Aponte, the same people that
21 Parsons talked about, the same people that Ms. Brown saw in the
22 apartment after the murder. Next, Meregildo tells Folks that
23 Carrel ran out of the building, crossed the playground, and was
24 shot as he ran up the path. Now that's basically what Parsons
25 told you. And that's how it happened, because that's what

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 Meregildo said as well.

2 Now this testimony from Parsons and Folks is
3 corroborated by other evidence in this case. Evidence from
4 witnesses that no one is arguing are lying or making things up.
5 Dr. Ely was a medical examiner in this case from the New York
6 City Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. She did the autopsy
7 on Carrel. She told you Carrel had seven gunshot wounds. One
8 of them entered his left chest, and that's where they found
9 that .380 bullet from this gun. And who had the .380 that
10 night? Meregildo, according to what you know.

11 And Parsons told you about when the killers confronted
12 Carrel, and I just want to bring this up again because it ties
13 into what Dr. Ely told you. This is when they first confronted
14 Carrel:

15 We had our hands in our pocket. He looked at us, he
16 stepped back, and he put his hands behind his back. Next Killa
17 pulled out the gun and Killa shot.

18 Then he talks about Killa running, again, Killa hit
19 him in his lower back, and again, Killa had the .380, Parsons
20 had the .22.

21 So no one is going to stand before you and argue that
22 Parsons had any idea about what Dr. Ely found in her autopsy,
23 or that he knew what she was planning to tell you in this
24 courtroom. But Parsons' testimony about Meregildo holding the
25 .380 and shooting first at Carrel as he was facing his killers

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 is corroborated exactly by what Dr. Ely told you.

2 Meregildo -- Parsons said that Meregildo had this
3 .380, shot first, Carrel was standing face to face. Now
4 according to Dr. Ely, there was one shot in Carrel Ogarro's
5 body that entered from the front, and that's the shot from the
6 .380 gun that left .380 bullets in Carrel's chest. Dr. Ely
7 told you that every other shot either entered from the back of
8 Carrel or at an odd angle, like the bullet in the top of
9 Carrel's head that she talked about. And this confirms what
10 you were already told about this murder by Parsons -- that
11 Meregildo shot first with that .380 while he was facing Carrel.

12 Parsons is also corroborated by the ballistics expert,
13 Detective Fox. Detective Fox told you that his tests showed
14 that two guns were used in the murder of Carrel -- two, just as
15 Parsons told you. There were two guns there. Detective Fox's
16 tests also showed that the bullet recovered from Carrel's skull
17 did not come from a .380, and again, Parsons told you he shot
18 Carrel in the head with the .22.

19 Finally, the cell site records. These were the maps
20 and charts that FBI Agent Perry used to tell you about these
21 records, and they basically show where Meregildo's phone was at
22 the night he killed Carrel. And there's three reasons you know
23 this was Meregildo's phone and that he was using the phone that
24 night. Number one, you heard Agent Castillo that this same 347
25 phone number was the one listed as Killa's number in Dev's

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 phone, that Meregildo himself listed this number as his own
2 phone and the iPhone that was seized from him at the time of
3 his arrest by the ATF, and as you saw in these charts, before
4 and after the murder, that phone goes back to where Meregildo
5 was living at, 2235 Haviland. And these records leave really
6 absolutely no doubt that Meregildo was in the area where Carrel
7 was killed before, during, and after that murder.

8 So let's look at one of these.

9 Now those are the areas where Josh Meregildo's
10 cellphone was located during the night Carrel was killed, and
11 you don't need to have the same level of understanding that
12 Agent Perry has to know what this means. It makes clear that
13 Joshua Meregildo was in and around that area all night.

14 What about when Carrel was killed? You heard from
15 Parsons that they went out to look for Carrel at around 5 a.m.
16 Then they sat around and waited for some time. And then
17 eventually they found Carrel and killed him. That's what
18 Parsons told you. And Officer Guzman -- she was the woman who
19 found Carrel's body -- she also said that she heard the shots
20 at around 5:45 a.m. and went to find the body seconds later.
21 So again, it corroborates Parsons' time line pretty much that
22 night.

23 Now what did these cell site records and the phone
24 records say about what Meregildo was doing at that time? Let's
25 look at one of them.

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 That blue fan is the call that Meregildo made at
2 5:01 a.m., and so he was in that area around where Carrel died,
3 300 East 158. That's where Carrel's body was found. It's
4 marked with a red dot in the center -- the red dot with the
5 black dot inside of it. Now that was the last call Meregildo
6 made until about 6:10 a.m., which is the call hitting the area
7 marked with the yellow fan. So what does that tell you? That
8 Meregildo stayed in that area between 5 -- excuse me -- 5:01
9 and 6:10 a.m.

10 Now let's go to the phone records as well.

11 So remember on these, the zero-second calls are text
12 messages, you were told. If you look, there were zero calls,
13 zero texts between 5:04 and 5:25, while they're looking for
14 Carrel. And then there's a couple more texts and then again
15 silence between 5:30 and 6:08 on the morning Carrel was killed.
16 This is Meregildo's cellphone. So you know for sure, based on
17 the other evidence, what Meregildo was actually doing at that
18 time. He was stalking and shooting Carrel. And these records
19 corroborate that testimony and that other evidence again.

20 And again, this murder is charged in four different
21 ways. All of them relate to the same conduct that we just
22 talked about on Meregildo, and for the racketeering-related
23 murder counts, it's clear in this evidence that Meregildo
24 committed this murder both to maintain and enhance his position
25 in the crew. That's something you'll be asked to decide. And

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 that he also did it for financial gain. Meregildo did this
2 murder to maintain his position as a leader and as a good
3 soldier in the eyes of T-Money and the other members of this
4 crew.

5 Ladies and gentlemen, this is Young Killa. Now
6 however he first got that nickname, in 2010, he began to
7 literally live up to that.

8 Let's talk about the third murder you learned about,
9 the murder of Delquan Alston.

10 Delquan Alston was not in GFC, he was not a leader of
11 any group on Courtlandt Avenue. He was just someone who was in
12 the neighborhood and, as you heard, sold fake drugs on
13 occasion. He was murdered by Parsons and this man, Melvin
14 Colon, at T-Money's request.

15 Now why did Colon and Parsons kill Delquan? Two
16 reasons. First, Delquan asked the wrong questions at the wrong
17 time. You heard about the -- about all the violence that was
18 going on the summer of 2010, the attempt on T-Money's life, and
19 in the middle of this extremely tense violent situation,
20 Delquan started asking repeatedly about money that was being
21 offered to kill T-Money. That made Delquan seem like a threat
22 to this crew.

23 Second, you heard that Mel -- that Delquan was selling
24 fake drugs and that crew members thought that was messing up
25 their business. Crocker and Parsons talked about this. It was

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 bad that Delquan sold fake crack to the crew's customers,
2 because people who bought fake crack wouldn't come back a
3 second time. So T-Money asked Colon and Parsons to commit the
4 murder, and he offered to pay them. Colon and Parsons did
5 exactly what T-Money asked them to do, and that's what the
6 evidence showed you. Parsons gave a detailed account of what
7 happened on the night Delquan was murdered, and I submit that
8 it was accurate and you can rely on it. And again, Parsons has
9 pled guilty to committing this murder and other murders, and
10 he's going to be sentenced for his crimes. But the important
11 thing, the only important thing here and now, is for you to
12 scrutinize Parsons' testimony and assess whether it was
13 truthful in this case.

14 So what happened that night? Pemberton is drinking --
15 Aubrey Pemberton -- with Delquan, when Parsons shows up.
16 Pemberton leaves to go to that party he talked about. Then
17 Parsons and Delquan meet up with Colon. Again, Delquan talks
18 about needing money and the money being offered to kill
19 T-Money. Parsons and Colon looked at each other, and Dev goes
20 to get a gun. Parsons gets a gun from Villafranco's
21 apartment -- Carlos Villafranco -- and he brings it back. He
22 brings this gun, this big gun, the .40-caliber.

23 Now having this gun, Parsons and Colon walk around
24 some more with Delquan, waiting. At some point Delquan stops
25 to urinate against the side of 285 East 153. And that's right

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 there, behind that black fence, where Delquan stops to use the
2 restroom. At that point Colon -- and you see he's writing with
3 his right hand right there, ladies and gentlemen. He pulls out
4 this .40, this gun, and he holds it just next to Delquan's
5 right ear, behind his right ear, about 2 feet away. And you
6 know that Colon is just about the same height as Delquan, both
7 around 6 feet. You heard that in testimony. So Colon's arm is
8 just about level with Delquan's right ear when he's holding
9 that gun. And then Colon waits. He's nervous. He thinks,
10 this is my first murder, my first body. He hears Parsons tell
11 him to shoot and then he fires. The first shot spins Delquan
12 around so he's face to face with Colon, and Colon is shocked.
13 He sees Delquan and he fires again, which sends Delquan to the
14 ground face down. At that point Parsons takes the gun, and for
15 a second time that summer, Devin Parsons fires at a dead or
16 dying victim of the crew's violence. That's how it happened.

17 And there are literally dozens of points of
18 corroboration for each of the witnesses who talked about --
19 from each of the witnesses who talked about this homicide from
20 what Parsons told you, and at this point, after hearing all of
21 these witnesses and all of this evidence, we need to be
22 straight about this fact: Colon committed this murder. And
23 there's overwhelming evidence.

24 Parsons. He gave you a detailed account of what
25 happened that night and of Colon's role in it.

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

Villafranco. Villafranco was holding this gun, this .40-caliber pistol, in his apartment. Parsons came that night, took the gun from Villafranco, as Villafranco told you, and then later Parsons and Colon brought it back. And Villafranco told you a detail that you only remember if you're recounting true events. He said this gun smelled like gunpowder when they handed it back. And Villafranco told you what happened in between the time the gun left and came back. Villafranco heard gunshots, he looked out the window, and he saw Parsons and Melly, as he put it, running back towards the building where Villafranco was staying.

The third way you know Parsons is telling the truth is what Folks told you. Folks heard it directly from Colon. And here's what Colon told Folks about this murder:

He said he got him drunk, 'cause he knew he was going to have to use the bathroom. And this is Colon talking about Delquan. He kept giving him drinks. When Black -- that was Delquan's name as you heard, nickname. When Black went to go use the bathroom, he came from behind him, shot him in his head a couple of times, and then he flipped over the gate, he shot him some more, passed the gun to Dev, Dev shot him.

Now you know this was not a story Folks created with Parsons because it's a little different. Like that detail about Delquan flipping over the gate, Parsons never told you that. But this is what Folks learned from Colon. And it

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 corroborates all the important details you heard from Parsons.

2 Now the fourth way you know what happened on that
3 night is the testimony of Pemberton, and again, Pemberton heard
4 it directly from Colon, who admitted all the important details
5 about this murder. Colon even told Pemberton that after the
6 murder, Colon and Parsons went back to Villafranco's apartment
7 and gave him the gun. And most recently Colon talked about it
8 in federal prison.

9 Remember this photograph? Pemberton told you, Colon
10 bragged to Pemberton and others about what he did to Delquan.
11 He told him, he said the .40, this gun, knocked him out of his
12 sneakers. Pemberton understood that to mean when he shot him,
13 when he shot Delquan, Delquan flew out of his sneakers.

14 Now this is clearly not just boasting or bragging by
15 Colon. This is nonfiction, ladies and gentlemen. This is one
16 friend telling another friend about this murder.

17 Crocker also talked to Colon in prison. And here's
18 what Colon told Crocker:

19 The reason why he had the gun behind his head so long,
20 because he was about to catch his first murder. Is what Colon
21 was telling Crocker. And when he shot him in the head, Black
22 turned around and looked at him in the eyes. And it was -- and
23 it was scary, that he shot him again. And I believe that's
24 "then he shot him again."

25 Again, not boasting or bragging. This is one friend

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 telling another what it feels like to shoot and kill a man in
2 cold blood for the first time. That's Colon saying exactly
3 what he did and how he was scared and nervous, but he did it
4 anyway because he wanted to get his first murder for this crew.

5 Now sixth reason you know what happened that night is
6 what you learned relatively recently from Maurice Hagen.

7 Remember Hagen first learned about this murder when Colon was
8 showing a crowd of inmates some of the discovery, the evidence
9 in this case, and Colon was laughing and bragging about how, as
10 Colon put it, we shot this guy in the dick. And you also --
11 you heard that Colon confided in Hagen and said that Colon told
12 him that they killed Delquan because Delquan was threatening to
13 kill one of Colon's friends, and you know who he was talking
14 about -- T-Money. They saw Delquan as a threat.

15 Now even beyond what you learned from these
16 cooperating witnesses, from other people in prison or people
17 who committed crimes with Colon, there's other really
18 remarkable evidence. Dikeem Hill, that young man told you what
19 happened that night. He was in his apartment on the third
20 floor of 285 East 156 and he was awakened by shots while he was
21 sleeping. He said his window was on the third floor just above
22 where Alston's body was laying, so just north of this picture.
23 And then when he looked out his window, Dikeem Hill saw two men
24 running from his building toward the 301 building, and that's
25 the building that Villafranco and Parsons talked -- told you

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 about where Villafranco was staying. And you know now that the
2 men Mr. Hill saw were Colon and Parsons. And this is truly
3 remarkable corroboration. Mr. Hill told you he saw two men
4 running from the scene of Delquan's murder, two men, just like
5 Parsons told you, just like Villafranco told you, just as the
6 other witnesses told you, and no one, absolutely no one is
7 going to stand before you and argue that Dikeem Hill was making
8 anything up on that witness stand, because Dikeem Hill is like
9 most of the people in the Jackson-Melrose projects -- a good
10 person, hard-working person. He's a college student, one of
11 the many people there who has to deal with the crimes done by
12 the very few, by men like Melvin Colon --

13 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Objection, your Honor.

14 THE COURT: Sustained.

15 MR. FEE: Another way you know what happened that
16 night and that the cooperating witnesses are telling you the
17 truth is what was recovered by the NYPD Crime Scene Unit. Now
18 CSU found a series of shell casings there at the scene where
19 Delquan was shot and killed. And there's a picture of it. The
20 shell casings, they're in the photo on the left-hand side
21 marked with yellow markers, and you heard that these were all
22 .40-caliber bullets -- again, just like Parsons and the other
23 witnesses told you. And on the left is -- behind that gate is
24 where Officer McLean found Delquan's body, just like the
25 witnesses told you.

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 And then finally, another reason you know that Parsons
2 and the other witnesses are telling you the truth on this
3 murder is the testimony you heard from Dr. Priail, Margaret
4 Priail, again from the medical examiner's office. She conducted
5 the autopsy on Carrel -- excuse me -- on Delquan. And she told
6 you about Delquan, just over 6 feet, otherwise healthy. He had
7 three gunshot wounds that she found. First, one gunshot wound
8 to his head, right behind his right ear, and there was a bullet
9 lodged in his brain. Dr. Priail told you that this wound, as
10 she put it, was without vertical deviation. And you remember
11 she defined that for you. It meant the bullet flew straight,
12 someone shot it at the same level as where it entered the body.
13 And you know from all the other evidence that there were two
14 men there that night -- Parsons and Colon. Agent Castillo told
15 you, Parsons is about 5,6, Colon is about 6 feet.

16 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Objection, your Honor. There's no
17 evidence to that.

18 THE COURT: Overruled.

19 MR. FEE: Agent Castillo told you that Colon was
20 around 6 feet, around the same height as Delquan Alston. So
21 here's how someone would point the gun at someone around the
22 same height standing roughly upright. And here's how's a much
23 shorter man would point the gun at someone who was 6 feet and
24 standing upright.

25 The medical evidence tells you what happened here, and

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 you know a man of about 6 feet did the shooting because Delquan
2 was standing roughly upright. He was urinating when he got
3 shot. That makes absolute sense, and it lines up with
4 everything else you've heard about this murder. Mr. Colon is
5 the man who shot Delquan in the head.

6 Finally, you heard the ballistics evidence from
7 Detective Fox. He told you that this .40 right here, this gun,
8 was the gun that was used to shoot Delquan in the head. He
9 also told you that the casings at the scene, all of those
10 casings matched up with this gun. And again, this murder is
11 charged in the same four ways as the other two murders. And
12 Judge Pauley again will instruct you on the legal requirements.

13 Let's now turn to the charges relating to the murder
14 conspiracy and the assault and attempted murder that you heard
15 about against members of what is called the 321 organization.

16 That -- that name, the 321 organization, is a name
17 used to describe Luchie's drug crew which you heard operated
18 out of in part the 321 building in the Melrose projects.

19 Now Pierce and Meregildo are charged with this
20 crime -- with these crimes, and there's overwhelming evidence
21 that both of them agreed to kill and actually tried to kill
22 members of Luchie's crew. After T-Money was murdered you heard
23 that the belief among the crew was that someone from Luchie's
24 group had sent someone to kill T-Money. Pierce, as you heard
25 over and over again, was extremely close with T-Money, and

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 Meregildo had held T-Money so dear that he marked his skin with
2 T-Money's name. He also held photos of T-Money on that little
3 memory stick that he kept in his pants for almost half a year
4 after T-Money was killed. There's that Mac In Peace T-Money
5 photo that was recovered from Meregildo when he was arrested.

6 And Folks told you what happened on September 13th,
7 2010, just a few days after T-Money was killed. Folks was at
8 another crew member's apartment, Dante Barber, which was
9 actually in the 321 building. Meregildo called Folks and asked
10 him to bring down a gun -- this same .40-caliber pistol. And
11 Parsons told you that same night Pierce, Earl Pierce, called
12 Parsons and also asked Parsons to bring down the gun. Parsons
13 told you that's what he remembered doing along with Folks. So
14 both Pierce and Parsons bring down this .40-caliber gun to
15 Meregildo and Pierce. And as you heard from both Parsons and
16 Folks, three men -- Folks, Meregildo, and Pierce -- then got in
17 a cab and took off. And in that cab Pierce told Folks that he
18 also had a gun, a second gun, a 9-millimeter pistol. Folks
19 also told you he was wearing a red hoodie that night.

20 So then all three of them go to Harlem, Folks told
21 you, to go see a member of T-Money's family, and then they come
22 back at 321 to retaliate, retaliate against Luchie's crew, and
23 Folks again told you what happened. Pierce got out of the cab,
24 pulled out a gun, and shot at Tarean Joseph, a member of
25 Luchie's crew, several times. Tarean Joseph started to run

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 away, and Meregildo and Pierce both told Folks what to do as
2 Joseph was running away. Folks told you:

3 He ran past me. I could have been shooting but I
4 wasn't. He got past me, and then Killa and Ski Box was yelling
5 shoot him, shoot him. So I started shooting.

6 Folks told you. Folks also told you that after this
7 another member of the crew, a man he knew as String Bean, came
8 out of the 321 building and started firing back. Everybody
9 ran. You heard Folks took this .40-caliber gun and threw it in
10 the garbage, which is where the NYPD recovered it.

11 You also learned about the gun that Pierce had that
12 day, that 9-millimeter pistol. You heard again and again about
13 Miranda having that 9-millimeter, and Folks heard it
14 directly --

15 MR. BECKER: Objection.

16 THE COURT: Overruled.

17 MR. FEE: -- Folks heard it directly from Miranda
18 while both men were in prison. Here's what Folks told you:

19 Q. You mentioned that Pierce was using a silver and
20 black 9-millimeter. After that event took place did you ever
21 have a conversation with anyone about the gun?

22 Folks says:

23 I spoke to PayDay. PayDay said the person asked him
24 for the gun like he needed it. He gave it to him.

25 Now Pemberton also learned about this same shooting on

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 the night it happened. He was in an apartment with Folks,
2 Pierce, and Meregildo, and all three of those men talked about
3 what they did, and it interlocked perfectly with what Folks
4 told you as Pemberton told you on the stand. They went to
5 shoot at 321, they said, Pierce had a 9-millimeter, Folks had a
6 .40, which he threw in the garbage. Pemberton even remembered
7 that one of them was wearing a hoodie, a red hoodie.

8 Crocker also learned about this in prison from Pierce.
9 Here's what Pierce told Crocker:

10 "Q. What did Ski Box say about his own role in that
11 attempt to retaliate?"

12 Crocker learned from Pierce: He shot somebody and he
13 was going over to finish shooting, somebody came out the
14 building and started shooting back at him, and they was both
15 shooting at each other, Crocker said.

16 What, if anything --

17 "Q. What, if anything, did Ski Box say about who he
18 was shooting at at 321?

19 "Somebody that -- people that had something to do with
20 T-Money's death.

21 "What, if anything, did Ski Box say about why he did
22 that?"

23 Crocker heard from Pierce: "Because it looked like
24 they were celebrating. They was drinking -- outside drinking
25 liquor, and it looked like they were celebrating... T-Money's

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 death."

2 Finally, you heard the 911 call. I'm going to play
3 part of one. Listen closely to what the caller's saying and
4 listen to how it corroborates what you heard from the
5 corroborating witnesses.

6 (Audio played)

7 MR. FEE: Again, three guys, shooting at guys on
8 benches. She even describes somebody wearing an orange shirt.

9 And ladies and gentlemen, again and again you see this
10 scheme, this pattern in this trial. You learn about crimes
11 committed by these defendants -- drugs sold by Miranda, murders
12 committed by Pierce, Colon, or Meregildo -- and then you've
13 heard it from another cooperating witness with another slightly
14 different perspective, who heard it directly from one of these
15 defendants, and those witnesses' accounts have linked up with
16 the other witnesses' accounts in a way that demonstrates that
17 they are in fact telling you the truth.

18 And then you've seen other evidence -- forensic
19 evidence, autopsies, ballistics, cellphones, photographs,
20 Facebook posts, sometimes an outside witness like Dikeem Hill
21 or Brittany Brown or police officer who responded to a crime,
22 and each and every time you've seen this other evidence, this
23 evidence, what the cooperating witness told you, it is
24 absolutely corroborated in important details by what you
25 learned from these witnesses. Every time. It's no accident.

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 That's no mistake. And of course it's not the result of some
2 incredibly convoluted conspiracy amongst the cooperators to
3 come up with a story. That has happened because you've been
4 hearing the truth from these witnesses and from the other
5 evidence in this case. And it has overwhelmingly revealed that
6 these defendants are exactly what the evidence shows them to
7 be. They committed these crimes.

8 Now the charges, briefly, relating to this shooting at
9 the 321 building, Meregildo and Pierce are both charged with
10 conspiracy to murder members of Luchie's crew. Again, that's
11 called the 321 organization. And the assault and attempted
12 murder of Tarean Joseph, that man who was shot. They both face
13 a firearms charge related to the use of guns during this crime.
14 And Judge Pauley is going to explain the law to you again for
15 these charges, but at this point the evidence has absolutely
16 shown that Pierce and Meregildo are guilty of these crimes.

17 You learned of another rivalry that this crew was
18 involved in, another battle that Colon and T-Money and others
19 fought with guns and bullets. What I'm talking about is the
20 crew had a longstanding dispute with the Young Guns gang, or
21 the YGs, who lived at the Maria Lopez Houses in an apartment
22 complex just south of the Jackson and Melrose projects. And
23 ladies and gentlemen, at this point, after all the evidence
24 you've seen and heard, there is really no longer any serious
25 dispute that there was an ongoing gang war between this crew

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 and the YGs of Maria Lopez, from at least 2010 through
2 September of 2011. And there is also no serious dispute that
3 members of the crew frequently, very frequently, traveled to
4 places nearby the Maria Lopez Houses and shot at and tried to
5 kill YGs. The evidence is overwhelming on those points.

6 Crocker, Pemberton, Folks, Parsons, Villafranco, each of these
7 men told you about shootings that Colon committed where they
8 shot at and tried to kill YGs or where he was helping others
9 who were going down to shoot at and try to kill YGs. And you
10 learned that these shootings happened with really shocking
11 regularity during the summer of 2010 throughout 2011.

12 But the focus of this charge relates to what happened
13 to Mr. Jiang, on September 8th of 2011, near the corner of
14 East 151 and Morris Avenue. And you remember this was the
15 night when Colon and Pemberton and three other crew members got
16 together to shoot at the YGs. Now earlier that day you heard
17 from Pemberton that Colon and others had been threatened by a
18 group of YGs who had razor blades. They came back to
19 Courtlandt, and Colon told Pemberton what happened. Pemberton
20 sent Kevin Pinero, he told you -- and Pinero is another crew
21 member -- to get this gun, this 9-millimeter gun, from one of
22 the crew's nearby apartments, and once they had this gun, they
23 went to go get revenge, retaliate on the YGs who had confronted
24 them earlier in that day. Pemberton gave you all the important
25 details. Pemberton told you that when they got to Morris

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 Avenue, he sent SB -- and you heard that was Kevin Pinero's
2 nickname -- around the corner to see who was there. And he
3 said he came back and said, there's a lot of them. Get over
4 there. Then Pemberton said, "Melly was in my ear telling me
5 shoot four and give him four. I said, all right, I got you."

6 And Pemberton tells you what he did. He went to the
7 corner, he saw them all at the corner, and he shot eight times.

8 Now there's really no serious dispute at this point
9 that Colon was present before, during, and after the time that
10 Pemberton shot at the YGs and hit Mr. Jiang, because no one can
11 seriously dispute that the surveillance videos you saw -- I'm
12 sure you recall them -- show what they show.

13 Here's just one still from one of those videos.

14 And you heard Pemberton testify in the front that's
15 Kevin Pinero, or SB, who's going to look around the corner;
16 then that's Hump, or Felipe Blanding, another crew member,
17 Pemberton told you; the back left in the white, that's
18 Pemberton; and right next to him is Colon. And you saw a
19 number of these video clips from the night Mr. Jiang was shot,
20 and there's no doubt, based on these, that Colon was traveling
21 with these men and working with them that entire night.

22 Another still from one of these videos. This is the
23 group running back after the shooting, and you see Aponte
24 trailing and the other three men up ahead.

25 And you heard about what happened to Mr. Jiang, that

Cbqlmer3

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 he was working and working and working until what Colon and
2 Pemberton did while trying to get back at YGs took away the
3 ability for him to do work.

4 Now I briefly want to address a few arguments that I
5 expect defense counsel is going to raise on this point.

6 First, I think -- I expect Colon's attorney is going
7 to argue that Colon himself was an innocent bystander at the
8 shooting and that he was as surprised as anyone else when
9 Pemberton shot. Now let's be clear. This argument is based
10 solely on the speculation of Colon's attorney, and this
11 argument does not relate to the actual evidence in this case,
12 which makes it overwhelmingly clear that Colon was an active
13 participant in this conspiracy to murder YGs and in the
14 shooting of Mr. Jiang. How do you know this?

15 First, Pemberton's testimony, which has been
16 corroborated over and over again, both on this incident and on
17 dozens of other points in this case.

18 Second reason you know, what else do you know about
19 Colon? Again, look at his tattoos.

20 (Continued on next page)

CBQ3MER4

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 MR. FEE: That's his hand you heard, and it says YGK.
2 And you also heard what YGK stands for. Young Gunnas Killas,
3 and a Facebook post in September 2011: Man, I paved the way
4 for that.

5 Let me say this in a different way. Melvin Colon has
6 a tattoo where he labeled himself a person who tries to murder
7 members of the YGs gang. That's what this charge is about.
8 There is no mystery here, and all the other evidence confirms
9 it. Colon is guilty.

10 Look what he wrote on Facebook. August 2011, status
11 message: Me getting robbed is like a YG N word coming through
12 Courtlandt. It doesn't happen.

13 Another, this is a chat. The author is Melly Mel
14 Balla which you heard is Colon. Look at the date. 09-09-2011.
15 September 9, 2011. The day after Mr. Jiang was shot. Melvin
16 Colon said: LOL. On third the YGs tried to jump me and Walt
17 and Hump. We got off direct LOL. I pop it though but we did
18 our thang already, you know.

19 Then another. Again, the day after: Yeah, they was
20 deep but they expected N words to stay there LOL. Dubb and all
21 them N words had blades word but we violated.

22 Let's compare what Colon wrote in those Facebook posts
23 from the day after the shooting of Jiang to what Pemberton told
24 you on the stand. What happened earlier that day before they
25 went to shoot at the YGs. Melly, Walt and Hump came to -- same

CBQ3MER4

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 people Colon talked about. They came to -- well, they ain't
2 come exactly to me, but they said that they almost got into it
3 with the YGs on Third Avenue. Third. Just like Colon said.
4 And they ran back to Courtlandt. And Melly asked me where the
5 gun is at. I said it's in Tay's house. Then Pemberton was
6 asked: What, if anything, did Melly say about the weapons that
7 the YGs had? Pemberton says razors.

8 Now, these details may have seemed like small details
9 at the time. But it shows just how hard Pemberton was working
10 to be 100 percent accurate, down to really the smallest
11 details, ladies and gentlemen.

12 What leaves absolutely no question that Colon was
13 actively involved in the shooting, and Pemberton was telling
14 the truth about what happened, is those 911 calls. I'm not
15 going to play it again now. But you'll recall on those calls
16 there are callers who describe a group of four or five men
17 running after firing a gun at 151 and Morris. One of the
18 callers said that one of the men dropped the gun and picked it
19 back up just like Pemberton told you Colon did. She described
20 the clothing that Pemberton and Colon had on that night, the
21 white T-shirt and the striped shirt.

22 Again, look what Pemberton told you happened after
23 they shot. Who did you give the gun to? To Melly. That's
24 Colon. What did you see Melly do with the gun? Put it on his
25 waist and he tried to ride off on a bike, and it fell down his

CBQ3MER4

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 leg. Did you see the gun fall down to the ground? Nah, I
2 heard it.

3 Just again, using your common sense. This suggestion
4 that Melvin Colon had no idea what was going to happen that
5 night. If someone had no idea that their buddy was going to
6 pull out a gun and start shooting and hit some innocent
7 bystander, how would they react? They would scream, they would
8 run away, they'd get away from the guy, they'd go home, maybe
9 they'd call police. That is the opposite of what Colon did.
10 Colon hung around. He walked back with them. He stayed with
11 the group. He took the gun from the man who shot. So you
12 should reject that argument very quickly, ladies and gentlemen.
13 Colon knew what was going on and he participated in the
14 planning.

15 You also know about multiple other occasions when
16 Colon was trying to shoot and kill YGs at Maria Lopez. Folks
17 told you about another instance where Colon and Folks and
18 others went to shoot at Maria Lopez in April of 2011. Folks
19 told you they went to 151 and Morris to shoot at YGs, and both
20 Folks and Colon were carrying a gun. Folks said he had a .357
21 and Colon had a .380, and there Folks told you both men were
22 shooting at YGs when Colon passed in front and Folks accidentally
23 shot his friend in the back. Crocker told you about this as
24 well. Colon said to Crocker we were shooting at YGs and Folks
25 shot me in the back. Colon even showed Crocker the scars. You

CBQ3MER4

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 saw it in the photos there on Colon's back.

2 You know for certain that this instance when Colon and
3 Folks went to shoot and try to kill YGs happened just as these
4 witnesses told you, because you saw the physical evidence that
5 corroborated their testimony. There the NYPD found shell
6 casings from a .380 gun at the same location where Folks said
7 this happened shortly after the shooting occurred. They also
8 found nearby that same scene Colon's shirt. You remember the
9 shirt, the bloody shirt, and it had on that shirt bullet holes
10 and dried bloodstains exactly where Colon was hurt, was shot.
11 You saw again that Colon himself talked about this on Facebook.
12 Where I got shot at dead be hurting, I need a back massage, he
13 said.

14 Briefly, the charges related to this. First, Colon is
15 charged with participating in a conspiracy to murder members of
16 Maria Lopez crew, which is the name used for the YGs in this
17 indictment. And that's done in aid of racketeering. You heard
18 about numerous instances where Colon shot at or helped others
19 shoot at YGs. I don't have time to go through all of them. I
20 talked about two today. You heard others from Parsons when he
21 went down in 2010 with Colon to shoot at YGs. Finding Colon
22 guilty of any of those instances where he agreed with others
23 would be sufficient to convict on the conspiracy count.

24 Colon in this instance is also charged specifically
25 with the assault and the attempted murder of Jing Bao Jiang in

CBQ3MER4

Summation - Mr. Fee

aid of racketeering. For this charge I expect Judge Pauley is going to instruct you on many things, one of them being that as long as a defendant intended to murder somebody, or aided and abetted somebody's murder, they can still be convicted of the charge even if the shot ends up hitting somebody else. It's called transfer intent. Judge Pauley will instruct you on that.

Let's turn to the racketeering and the racketeering conspiracy counts. For count one, that's the substantive racketeering count. You simply have to find that Meregildo, Colon and Pierce, those three defendants are charged in that count, that they committed two predicate acts of racketeering. There are multiple predicates acts for each defendant. You just have to decide that they committed two of them.

MR. BECKER: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. FEE: One of the predicate acts charged is the narcotics conspiracy, and we've already talked about the proof on that count, and the murder conspiracies. The murders and assaults and attempted murders charged against Pierce, Meregildo, and Colon are also predicate acts relating to those defendants.

As you heard from Special Agent Dyer, that DEA agent. There is really no serious dispute at this point that the drugs contained in the crack sold by this crew traveled in interstate

CBQ3MER4

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 commerce. They came from outside the United States. That's
2 one element and I don't think it should take you much time.

3 Count two is the racketeering conspiracy, and for this
4 you have to find that Meregildo, Colon, Pierce, and Miranda
5 each agreed to participate in this racketeering enterprise.
6 The Courtlandt Avenue crew. That they agreed that any member
7 of that group would commit two or more racketeering acts.
8 Judge Pauley will give you all those definitions.

9 Now, I told you that Miranda is also charged in this
10 count. You know he participated in this racketeering
11 conspiracy because of his role in the crew's drug business, his
12 sharing of his gun with members of this crew, and his deep and
13 frequent involvement in the crew's activities on Courtlandt
14 Avenue.

15 As I said at the outset, the racketeering enterprise
16 here is not defined as narrowly as I expect some of these
17 defense lawyers may suggest. You've heard this many times
18 during the trial, the suggestion that because someone is not
19 GFC, they're not in one of the gangs, that they cannot be a
20 member of the enterprise. That is not the law, and that is not
21 the charge here.

22 You are incredibly familiar after all these weeks with
23 how this crew worked on Courtlandt Avenue. T-Money burst on
24 the drug scene of Courtlandt Avenue, and he used GFC gang
25 members as soldiers to seize and protect this drug territory.

CBQ3MER4

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 And Miranda and Pierce, two older, more established drug
2 dealers, form alliances with T-Money and this GFC gang, and
3 they all did so with a common purpose, getting more money for
4 themselves by selling drugs. And for some of these defendants,
5 by protecting their drug business and their territory with guns
6 and violence. That's the enterprise here. And the evidence of
7 these racketeering counts is almost all of the evidence you've
8 seen in this case, you now know the links and the ties between
9 these men and the ways they worked together to commit crimes.

10 Remember what Meregildo had on him when he was
11 arrested by the ATF. He had photos stored in phones and memory
12 sticks. He had photos with Colon, with other co-conspirators,
13 with Folks, with Bernard Folks, Aubrey Pemberton, other
14 pictures that aren't there with Earl Pierce. Address books
15 that were found from Meregildo's residence with Pierce and
16 other OGFC members' names and numbers. All of these were being
17 carried around by Meregildo. I'm sorry. Pierce's nickname Ski
18 was in one of Meregildo's phones. The physical address book
19 had other names and numbers.

20 Some of these defendants made it plain their
21 association by what they put on their skin. You saw the
22 tattoos of Colon and Meregildo. They put each other's names on
23 their arms. And then other defendants. Again, Colon and
24 Meregildo with the identical MIP T-Money tattoo. And this is
25 one of the photos Meregildo had: Mac in peace T-Money.

CBQ3MER4

Summation - Mr. Fee

All of this testimony that you've seen is corroborated by other evidence as well. You remember those two videos you saw. Colon rapping on that video where he said he was a YG shooter. You remember that. And all the other evidence points to the same. Points to that being absolutely true. That's a still from the other video you saw showing Miranda with the crew out on Courtlandt Avenue. You heard this was on the date T-Money died, and on that same day Miranda was supplying crack to crew members.

The most remarkable evidence I submit on these racketeering counts came from Detective Fox. I'm not going to repeat all of it. You heard it relatively recently. He was the ballistics expert. As you heard, there is really no way to seriously challenge the accuracy of what Detective Fox did with all those ballistics tests. Let's just briefly review the charts he showed you, summarizing what he found.

This is the first chart he showed you. This relates to Earl Pierce's .380 gun. It's right in the center there. Here, Detective Fox determined that this gun, the one that Pierce you heard brought outside right after T-Money died, T-Money was attempted to be killed, outside of 681 Courtlandt, Detective Fox determined this gun was used to fire the bullets found at the scene of Jason Correa's murder. And that's on the left. And to fire the bullets that were found inside of Jason's body during the autopsy. Detective Fox also determined

CBQ3MER4

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 that this same gun was used to kill Carrel Ogarro.

2 So that's Pierce's gun, used by T-Money to kill one of
3 the crew's drug rivals or someone who is believed to be working
4 with one of the crew's drug rivals, and then the gun was passed
5 among the crew's members ending up in Meregildo's hands only
6 five days later. And that's, you know from all the evidence,
7 when Meregildo used it to shoot and kill Carrel Ogarro.

8 Recall hearing how this gun ended up in the
9 government's possession. This gun was handed over to the NYPD
10 by another crew member, Hassen Brito, that 15-year-old crack
11 dealer and Pierce's friend.

12 The next slide. This relates to the .40 caliber
13 pistol. Right in the center there. This was the gun that
14 Colon bragged about using to shoot Delquan. Colon used the .40
15 caliber to kill Delquan Alston on August 27, 2010. This gun
16 was passed around and among members of the crew until it
17 surfaced again in September of 2010. That's when Pierce and
18 Meregildo and Folks had it when they were going to avenge
19 T-Money's death. Folks had it that night he shot at Tarean
20 Joseph with it. He told you.

21 Detective Fox found that the bullets from the scene of
22 the Tarean Joseph shooting came from this gun, just like the
23 bullets used at Delquan Alston's murder.

24 The final slide that Detective Fox showed you related
25 to this gun, the 9-millimeter. It's silver. It used to be

CBQ3MER4

Summation - Mr. Fee

1 black and silver, but those fell off. Detective Fox told you
2 that this gun was used on the night Jing Bao Jiang was shot by
3 Pemberton with Colon right by his side avenging the fight that
4 Colon had just gotten into earlier that day with YGs.

5 And Fox told you this same 9-millimeter was used in
6 the murder of someone named William Shaw on September 21, 2011.
7 You heard testimony about this from Crocker, Pemberton as well.
8 Crocker told that you Kevin Pinero, also called SB, who you
9 heard about, shot and killed Shaw because Shaw had been telling
10 crew members that they couldn't sell drugs on Courtlandt
11 Avenue. Pinero said he used this gun to shoot Shaw, and he was
12 there that day with Colon and other crew members. You also
13 heard that the very next day, the NYPD stopped Pinero and they
14 seized from him both this 9-millimeter gun, and this second
15 .380 gun the day after the homicide.

16 So, that's another couple of guns following a route
17 through multiple acts of violence done by this crew, and ending
18 up in the hands of the government. Now, they're all here
19 before you.

20 And I just want to highlight how remarkable this
21 evidence is, because you heard a lot of testimony and a lot of
22 evidence in this case. But here, right here, sitting in front
23 of you, you have all the weapons -- not all, I'm sorry. You
24 have weapons used in each and every act of violence in this
25 case, including the murder weapons.

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 You also have objective, forensic evidence putting
2 each of these weapons at the scene of those crimes used by
3 these crew members and some of these defendants to commit these
4 murders and attempted murders. And none of these findings are
5 really in serious dispute at this point. These are the murder
6 weapons, the attempted murder weapons, and they're right here
7 in this courtroom.

8 Second, this is really the most important point. What
9 Detective Fox told you about his findings corroborates exactly
10 what you already learned from the cooperating witnesses in this
11 case. The witnesses each told you what gun was used, how it
12 was used, when it was used, where it was used, who used it.
13 And what Detective Fox told you corroborates all of that
14 testimony without any distinction. I've said it before, and
15 I'm going to repeat myself right now: This is amazing
16 corroboration on the important details of the most important
17 charges in this case.

18 None of these cooperating witnesses who testified here
19 knew about Detective Fox's findings. They had no idea what
20 Detective Fox would tell you on the stand. None of them.
21 There is zero dispute about that. That's exactly the type of
22 truly independent corroboration that should leave absolutely no
23 doubt in your minds that these witnesses were telling you the
24 truth about what happened out on Courtlandt Avenue.

25 Finally, what's other amazing evidence of Colon and

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Summation - Mr. Fee

Pierce's participation in this enterprise apart from what Detective Fox told you. Well, what did those two men do while they were incarcerated by the federal authorities? They met Maurice Hagen, a senior member of the Bloods gang, and they asked him to take out former members of the crew who they thought were going to testify against them at trial.

So let's be clear: Even after they were arrested by the federal government, Colon and Pierce were scheming to have other prisoners harmed by members of their own crew who they thought now posed a threat to the crew.

I briefly want to address just a couple of additional arguments I expect you may hear. One that I'm sure you will hear is sometimes the details of witnesses differed in details between one another, somehow indicates that they're not telling you the truth. That they're lying to you.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, you know from your own common experience, from your own common sense that that is just not how things work. People remember events differently, they recall different details, they have different perspectives.

One example. If you go back to that day, seems like months ago now, when Judge Pauley talked about a potential weather issue on Monday. He said there may be a hurricane. If you remember, Judge Pauley gave out a phone number for you to call to find out if you needed to come to court.

Now, if I were to ask each of you at the time Judge

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 Pauley gave out that number, who was the court reporter --
2 we've had a couple. If some of you said it was the lovely
3 woman with red hair, some of you might say it was a gentleman
4 who is bald with a gray suit on. Some of you would say I have
5 no idea. The fact that you don't know or that some of your
6 answers may differ, does that mean you're lying? Does that
7 mean that Judge Pauley did not give out a number that day? Of
8 course not. That's just how the human brain works.

9 Finally, one more argument I expect they are going to
10 raise, and actually this is something about their approach,
11 these defense attorneys. I expect they are going to talk at
12 great length about these cooperators and the kinds of people
13 they are and the crimes they've committed and what you should
14 think about them. Ms. Heller is going to respond to many of
15 those arguments in her rebuttal.

16 I want to make one point. These defendants and their
17 attorneys have no choice about what to do with these
18 cooperators. Let me be clear. They have no choice but to call
19 these cooperators liars. Again, the government has the burden
20 at every stage of this case, but I want to make clear that you
21 can scrutinize these arguments using your own common sense.
22 These cooperators, just on the face of their testimony, even
23 apart from all the corroborating evidence, the ballistics
24 evidence, the forensics evidence, the autopsy evidence, more,
25 these cooperating witnesses make it absolutely clear that these

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men committed the crimes they're charged with. Joshua Meregildo, T-Money's protege, a murderer and a drug dealer. Colon, took control of that crew, guns and drugs. A murderer. Pierce, helped T-Money commit a murder and tried to commit a second murder after T-Money died. Drug dealer. Nolbert Miranda, prolific drug dealer and a man who possessed guns. They have to call those cooperators liars.

These attorneys are skilled, they're excellent, but they cannot confront this evidence straight on, ladies and gentlemen.

Finally, I want to talk about one requirement that you'll hear about often in the case law, and Judge Pauley will instruct you on this. It's for many of these racketeering counts you'll have to find, as Judge Pauley will tell you, that the defendants charged did something for the purpose of maintaining or enhancing their position in the enterprise. I submit that it will be clear once Judge Pauley instructs you, but these defendants, for many of the crimes they committed, it's clear why they did it. To be a good soldier in the enterprise, to eliminate threats to the crew or to their leader, and to keep their drug business humming along. That's all about the racketeering enterprise, the Courtlandt Avenue crew in this case.

Before I sit down, before I finish, I want to say something about the victims in this case. You heard that some

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 of these victims used drugs or sold drugs or fake drugs. And
2 of course you know that the law does not distinguish between
3 victims. Everyone in this courtroom gets treated equally, and
4 deserves the respect and dignity that these victims were denied
5 out in the world by some of these defendants.

6 Carrel Ogarro had his faults, as you heard. You also
7 heard about Jason Correa and Delquan Alston. They were not
8 perfect. But that does not mean a thing in this courtroom when
9 you weigh in on the guilt of these defendants. There is a risk
10 in this case that we can all get bogged down in little
11 disagreements between attorneys or the details of irrelevant
12 issues like whether Maurice Hagen told his parole officer about
13 all his trips to McDonald's several years ago.

14 We can sometimes focus on these minor issues and lose
15 sight about what this case, at its core, at its essence, is all
16 about. I ask you not to do that here. I don't want you to
17 forget that these were men. Not just names. Not just victims.
18 Not just someone Melvin Colon mocks about shooting. These were
19 men. These were people who got sad, and happy, and loved, and
20 struggled. Men with sisters and brothers and girlfriends,
21 fathers and mothers. Chris Ogarro does not have a brother any
22 longer. Iris Perez doesn't have a son. Those are victims too.

23 So please scrutinize the evidence in this case
24 carefully and reach a verdict based only on what you saw and
25 heard in this courtroom. But don't forget that this case at

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Summation - Mr. Fee

1 its core is about these four defendants and the crimes they
2 committed only about 9 miles away from this courthouse in a
3 community where good people work hard. Because right here and
4 right now, these four men sit before you responsible for so
5 much bad: Drug dealing, violence, or murder.

6 And these defendants, these four defendants involved
7 themselves in those crimes knowing that it was wrong. Knowing
8 that it would cause harm to people just trying to live their
9 lives. These defendants did it anyway, because they wanted the
10 money and the power for themselves and for this crew.

11 Now, right here and now, I ask you to return the only
12 verdict consistent with everything you've seen and heard in
13 this case. The only verdict consistent with your common sense.
14 That is finding these four defendants guilty of the crimes
15 charged. Thank you.

16 THE COURT: Members of the jury, we've concluded the
17 first of the closing arguments. We're going to take a luncheon
18 recess now. Your lunches are waiting for you in the jury room.
19 We're going to reconvene at 1 o'clock and begin to hear
20 summations on behalf of the defendants.

21 Keep an open mind, come to no conclusions. Don't
22 discuss the case during the luncheon recess. And we will
23 return to the courtroom and resume at 1 o'clock. Please recess
24 the jury.

25 (Jury excused)

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1 THE COURT: Are there any issues that counsel wish to
2 raise at this time?

3 MS. HELLER: Your Honor, I do at some point before
4 Mr. Lee's summation want to address his demonstratives. We can
5 do that after the break.

6 THE COURT: Why don't we do it now.

7 MS. HELLER: All right. We were handed this morning
8 two pages. One marked slide 41 and one marked slide 46.

9 THE COURT: I now have them before me.

10 MS. HELLER: Addressing slide 46 first, our objection
11 to this slide is that we believe it's simply an incorrect
12 statement of the law. And the parties worked very hard all
13 together with the Court on the jury charge which sets forth the
14 elements of murder in aid of racketeering. And the charge is
15 very clear and the law is very clear that a murder in aid of
16 racketeering, one of the elements is that it be committed
17 either to maintain or increase one's position in the
18 enterprise, or for pecuniary gain. It's not doesn't have to be
19 both.

20 So, this slide is actually misleading on the law and I
21 think could lead to a lot of confusion for the jury if
22 Mr. Lee's allowed to show it. Or to argue, frankly, that if
23 the murder wasn't committed for gain of money, it's not a
24 murder in aid of racketeering. It's not a correct statement of
25 the law and the charge is clear on that. Certainly the case

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1 law is clear on that. We certainly object to that slide as
2 misleading and incorrect.

3 The second slide, slide 41, is a little closer to the
4 line. Certainly if a murder was committed only for personal
5 reason then, yes, it's not a murder in aid of racketeering.
6 But if it's committed for a personal reason and for the other
7 reasons, then it could well be a murder in aid of racketeering.
8 And I think the evidence here showed certainly that the murder
9 was committed for T-Money. And I expect Mr. Lee's going to
10 argue that the murder was actually committed because of Walter
11 Aponte. It's still a fellow gang member. So, I'm not clear on
12 what the personal reason really even is in the evidence. But,
13 either way we think this slide is a little closer to the line
14 but could be misleading as well on the law.

15 THE COURT: Mr. Lee?

16 MR. LEE: Your Honor, I'll respond in the order that
17 Ms. Heller made her comments. The slide that says murder not
18 committed for payment of money. The government's one witness
19 as to the murder of Mr. Ogarro was Dev Parsons. His testimony
20 was specific and Mr. Fee's summation was specific that payment
21 was -- money was offered to Dev Parsons and Mr. Meregildo for
22 the killing, the murder of Mr. Ogarro. I want to argue to the
23 jury that there is evidence that the murder was not committed
24 for payment of money, and that this demonstrative piece of this
25 diagram is merely to enforce the -- to reinforce my statements

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1 to the jury when I'm making that statement.

2 The government is free, there is not a
3 misrepresentation of the law. This is the government's theory.
4 And the government is free to rebut and point out to the jury
5 that there is multiple theories on multiple statutes that an
6 act can be charged pursuant to.

7 My argument is a fair statement, consistent with the
8 government's theory, and my statements to rebut and defend
9 against it.

10 Similarly, your Honor, as to the other slide, murder
11 committed for personal reason. I have a lot of testimony to
12 show the jury that there are statements by Mr. Parsons himself
13 and other people testifying that a personal reason not related
14 to anything in connection with the charged enterprise, was the
15 purpose of fear by Mr. Ogarro -- by Mr. Aponte of Mr. Ogarro,
16 the victim. Personal having nothing to do with it.

17 This is the defense theory, and it contradicts what
18 the government's theory is. And it arises, this demonstrative
19 diagram arises out of the actual testimony of the government's
20 cooperating witness. I'm just reinforcing when I cite the
21 government's witness what he says. My argument that if it is
22 what he admitted it was, then it is a basis for their
23 deliberations and their decision that the elements have not
24 been met. I think it's a fair piece of demonstrative evidence.
25 The government can utilize their testimony to rebut if they

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1 want. Perhaps they're trying to save time having to rebut that
2 point. But they have every opportunity to point out to the
3 jury what the elements are, and certainly, your Honor is going
4 to clearly instruct them on what it is and I think it's fair
5 comment, your Honor.

6 THE COURT: All right. Slide 46 is excluded and not
7 to be shown to the jury because it is not an accurate statement
8 of the law or the theories in the indictment. With respect to
9 slide 41, the government's objection is overruled.

10 Anything further?

11 MR. LEE: Your Honor, briefly, if I could alter slide
12 46 to have the arrow pointing and saying that it is just a not
13 guilty -- if I could just have one moment, your Honor. That's
14 not what I meant to say.

15 Your Honor, I can alter slide 46 to address the
16 government's concern to include their objection that if it's a
17 murder not committed for payment of money, or to enhance or
18 maintain one's position in an enterprise, then it's not murder
19 in aid of racketeering.

20 THE COURT: You can prepare such a slide and we'll
21 review it. But I think that would be an accurate statement of
22 the law.

23 MR. LEE: I can do that, your Honor. I will try to do
24 that and give it to your Honor as soon as I can.

25 THE COURT: All right. And provide it to the

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1 government. Anything further?

2 MR. DINNERSTEIN: I just handed the government certain
3 PowerPoint presentations. They're reviewing them at this time.

4 THE COURT: We'll take it up a few minutes before
5 1 o'clock.

6 All right. At this time the defendants can be
7 escorted from the courtroom. We'll reconvene just before
8 1 o'clock.

9 (Recess)

10 (Continued on next page)

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1 AFTERNOON SESSION

2 1:02 p.m.

3 (In open court; jury not present)

4 THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone.

5 Mr. Lee, you've handed up a revised slide 46.

6 MR. LEE: That's incorrect, your Honor.

7 THE COURT: It is.

8 MR. LEE: I apologize. It's an "or" for an "and." I
9 was just fixing it and consulting with the government, and I
10 will have it fixed further.11 MS. HELLER: If the "ands" are changed to "ors," we
12 would not object.

13 MR. LEE: I apologize, your Honor.

14 THE COURT: All right. So take another shot.

15 MR. LEE: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

16 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Dinnerstein, are you ready
17 to proceed?18 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Yeah, I'm ready. I did give the --
19 I presume the government doesn't have any concerns about my
20 PowerPoint?21 MR. FEE: Your Honor, we do have concerns related to
22 three of the slides that Mr. Dinnerstein handed us before.

23 THE COURT: Could I have a copy of those slides?

24 MR. FEE: You want our copy? We only have the one
25 copy.

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1 Okay. I can try to do it from memory, your Honor.
2 These are the three about which we have an objection.

3 And I'll just start with the slide that's titled SA
4 Janice Castillo. The government's just -- some of that is
5 inaccurate, specifically --

6 THE COURT: I'll tell you what. For the ease of this,
7 can we publish this slide so we can all look at it?

8 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Sure.

9 MR. FEE: Elmo?

10 THE COURT: Here.

11 MR. FEE: That's great.

12 Quick point. It's factually accurate up until "not a
13 murder in aid of racketeering." Just -- it's the third bullet
14 point. It's just not clear to the government if this is
15 supposed to be something that Janice Castillo testified to,
16 which she of course did not or would not have. And it's --
17 actually the same point relates to "mere presence at a crime
18 scene not sufficient." We're just not sure how this is going
19 to be presented.

20 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Your Honor, it's going to be
21 argument. That's why it's there. It seems self-explanatory.
22 In terms of the search warrant affidavit, the Alston murder was
23 not part of the search warrant affidavit, so that's why that's
24 there.

25 Ms. -- Agent Castillo's testimony was that, referring

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1 to Alston, she indicated the mere presence at a crime scene not
2 sufficient. So that's why it's there.

3 MR. FEE: I'm not sure what --

4 THE COURT: All right. To the extent that the
5 government has an objection based just on the slide, it's
6 overruled.

7 MR. FEE: Just briefly, your Honor, there's one
8 factual inaccuracy. The search of 280 East 161, Janice
9 Castillo did testify about that. That's Melvin Colon's
10 residence. There were items recovered there. There were no
11 guns. She did mention what appeared to be prescription drugs
12 and letters were recovered there. It's a minor point, your
13 Honor, but it is an inaccuracy.

14 MR. DINNERSTEIN: I'll clarify that, your Honor, when
15 I use the slides.

16 THE COURT: All right. That's fine.

17 MR. FEE: Just briefly, your Honor, the next slide --
18 I'm sorry -- that doesn't have the pink on it.

19 THE COURT: It doesn't have what on it?

20 MR. FEE: With the pink on it.

21 THE COURT: Count Twelve?

22 MR. FEE: Count Twelve, and it lists alternate
23 theories, or alternate theory.

24 THE COURT: Right.

25 MR. FEE: Perhaps we could just have a proffer from

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1 Mr. Dinnerstein. We're not clear if he's listing --

2 THE COURT: Can we publish that one.

3 Thank you.

4 MR. FEE: It's titled Five Elements of the Offense,
5 and then it lists things that are not elements of any offense
6 that I'm aware of. They appear to be attempting to
7 characterize theories, but it's just -- it's not legally
8 correct.

9 MR. DINNERSTEIN: That's taken from the charge that
10 you plan on giving, your Honor.

11 Page 109 of the charge.

12 MR. FEE: And my only point, your Honor -- my
13 colleague advises me -- she understands the law better -- it's
14 *Pinkerton*. The problem here, from the government's view, is
15 that the title Government Alternate Theory and then Five
16 Elements of the Offense, I mean, it's talking about *Pinkerton*,
17 but we were just not clear on what exactly this is trying to
18 talk about.

19 THE COURT: Well, I guess you'll be illumined during
20 Mr. Dinnerstein's summation, because it seems to track the
21 charge on *Pinkerton* liability at page 109. So the government's
22 objection there is overruled.

23 MR. FEE: Finally, briefly, the title of the first
24 page.

25 THE COURT: Cooperators' Storytelling?

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1 MR. FEE: Yes. Storytelling is the objection, your
2 Honor. It really goes beyond argument, to title a slide
3 Cooperators' Storytelling and then to list the names.

4 THE COURT: All right. That objection is overruled.

5 MR. FEE: Thank you, your Honor.

6 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Dinnerstein, I remind you,
7 as I did Mr. Fee, you'll have two hours. I'll give you a
8 ten-minute warning and then a one-minute.

9 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Okay. By my clock, Mr. Fee reached
10 the ten-minute warning.

11 THE COURT: He literally -- he turned just on the cusp
12 of it, and had he not been concluding, I would have. But
13 literally, he was about 30 seconds beyond.

14 MR. DINNERSTEIN: I guess my watch was a little
15 fast --

16 THE COURT: The ten-minute --

17 MR. DINNERSTEIN: -- or maybe it just seemed to me
18 like more than two hours.

19 THE COURT: But, you see, it is amazing that even when
20 the government thinks they need more time, they still can do it
21 in less, especially when they have a week to prepare for
22 closing arguments.

23 So let's bring in the jury.

24 (Jury present)

25 THE COURT: Good afternoon, members of the jury. We

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Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 will continue now with closing arguments. I ask that you give
2 your undivided attention at this time to Mitchell Dinnerstein,
3 Esq., as he delivers his closing argument on behalf of the
4 defendant Melvin Colon.

5 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Good afternoon.

6 THE JURORS: Good afternoon.

7 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Your role is the hardest one in this
8 courtroom. We just heard a good deal from Mr. Fee about -- and
9 I couldn't even count the number of times he used words like
10 "absolutely true" and "reject the arguments of defense lawyers"
11 and "you should not worry" and "the evidence is overwhelming"
12 and "the truth is what the cooperators told you."

13 Those six people. The government says they're just
14 truth tellers and you don't have to worry about it, it's really
15 easy. It's not. Your job, ladies and gentlemen, is to figure
16 out what the truth is. Not because Mr. Fee says it, not
17 because I say it, or any of the other defense lawyers. You
18 have the hardest job here because it's your job to figure out
19 what the truth is.

20 Now your job is even harder, because I only have to
21 speak about Melvin Colon, the three other lawyers are going to
22 speak about other defendants, the government gets a chance.
23 But your job is to deal with four separate trials with four
24 separate sets of evidence.

25 The judge is going to try to help you. He's going to

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Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 tell you what the law is. He's going to tell you that these
2 folks, the government, has a very high standard of proof. They
3 have to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. And that those
4 witnesses, those six people, are truth tellers, and you're
5 supposed to believe them and believe them beyond a reasonable
6 doubt.

7 Now Judge Pauley will also tell you, when he goes
8 through the charge, one of the -- frankly, a charge that I like
9 the best because it says all of us, everybody, the government,
10 Mr. Colon, the rest of the defendants, the defense counsel,
11 that we all stand equal, equal, before the bar of justice,
12 before the law. Nobody gets a higher position. Nobody is
13 better before the bar of justice because they work for the
14 government, because they're prosecutors, because they're police
15 officers, because they're special agents. We all stand, in
16 this courtroom, equal. It's a great thing about the American
17 system.

18 This case was, frankly, harder than most because we
19 had these interruptions that I'm sure affected each one of your
20 personal lives, the storm, and the promise that we made that we
21 broke. We told you it was going to be a four-week trial.
22 We're now in the eighth week. We counted on you to fulfill
23 your responsibility as jurors, to keep on trucking, to keep on
24 going forward. And now we count on you even more. It's not
25 because the government says it's all easy, it's all absolutely

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1 true what those people said. Because we ask you to fulfill
2 your oath, to take your responsibility -- and we already know
3 you've done this -- your responsibility as citizens very
4 seriously. We ask you now to determine what are the facts in
5 this case and to do it fairly and as Judge Pauley tells you
6 what the law is. You have an awesome, awesome responsibility.
7 But our system, frankly, doesn't work because of judges or
8 because of pretty buildings or because of prosecutors or
9 because of defense lawyers. It works because of you and your
10 need to follow the oath and to actually do your job, to call it
11 the way you see it, not the way the government sees it, not the
12 way defense lawyers see it, the way you see it.

13 Now you've seen a lot of people in this courtroom, and
14 I hazard to guess that not too many of you have seen those
15 people in your real life. The question you have to I believe
16 answer is, how do people like that behave when they're
17 cornered, when they're placed in a position where they're
18 looking at spending the rest of their lives in prison, and
19 where they are attempting to help one side so that it doesn't
20 happen, so that they can get out from under what is, frankly, a
21 pretty terrible situation that each one of them are in?

22 Now if you notice the sign, it says Cooperators'
23 Storytelling. I don't call them witnesses. Witnesses are
24 somebody who see and hear something and do not have, as these
25 folks have, a vested interest in saying one thing or another.

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Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 When somebody is here to please one side, to get that 5K
2 letter, to get that hope -- because that's all they got now --
3 of getting out of jail in their lifetime, that of course
4 impacts on whether or not what their testimony is from that
5 witness stand is truthful or not. A witness is somebody who's
6 here, not necessarily because they want to be here, but because
7 they have something to say, and nobody's putting either money
8 in their pocket or the hope of getting out of jail in the near
9 future.

10 MR. FEE: Objection.

11 THE COURT: Overruled.

12 MR. DINNERSTEIN: The government didn't say this word
13 once during his summation. Those people -- I call them
14 storytellers -- only get their deal with the government if they
15 provide substantial assistance to the government. Does that
16 have anything to do with telling the truth or telling lies?
17 The government can say as many times as it chooses, as they did
18 during their summation, these guys are truth tellers. Does any
19 of that mean that they're truth tellers because the government
20 says it? And what does it mean to provide substantial
21 assistance? If you didn't see anything, if you don't know
22 anything, you can't provide substantial assistance to making
23 out a case against Melvin Colon.

24 I want to talk about somebody who's a witness and how
25 that witness is different from somebody who is somebody who has

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a vested interest in the outcome of the case, somebody who might be a storyteller, and that, frankly, is one of the things you folks are going to have to figure out. Dikeem Hill. Mr. Fee mentioned him briefly during his opening statement. I'm going to mention him because he's what a witness ought to be about. He was at his apartment in the housing projects, Melrose, and he heard gunshots. He went to the window, he saw two people running. And he told that to a police officer, not months later, not after working out some sort of deal, but the day of the shooting. And he didn't even remember what date the shooting was. And you remember there was a stipulation where we all agreed that Mr. Hill had a conversation with the police officer, Police Officer Jones, on August the 27th, 2010, which is the date that Alston was killed. Now he didn't fabricate it, he didn't exaggerate, he didn't find out what the date was. It didn't matter, because he was there to testify about what he saw and what he heard.

What did he hear? Because this tells us something about Mr. Hill as a witness and some of those cooperating storytellers. Page 3838.

"Q. And when you heard the gunshots, there were a number of gunshots, right?

"A. Yes.

"Q. You, of course, were not counting the number of gunshots, right?

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Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 "A. No. It's an estimate."

2 I think he said there were eight gunshots.

3 "Q. Of course, the gunshots were fired one right
4 after another, isn't that correct?

5 "A. Yes.

6 "Q. Would it be fair to say they were fired rapidly,
7 one right after another?

8 "A. Yes."

9 Now why is that important? I'll tell you why.

10 Because Parsons tells us -- Parsons tells us, "Oh, we traded
11 the gun off from one to another. We traded the gun off." And
12 we know there was only one gun. We know that there weren't
13 multiple guns on August 27th, 2010, because all the bullets
14 came from a .40-caliber gun. All the shots were from a
15 .40-caliber gun. And we know that that .40-caliber gun was
16 fired, based on what Mr. Hill tells us, rapidly. Now I don't
17 know how long it takes to transfer a gun from one person to
18 another, but certainly if somebody was listening and wanted to
19 remember carefully what he heard, he would not say rapidly if
20 the gun is being transferred back and forth.

21 So now we have a question -- Mr. Fee talks about
22 corroboration. Oh, Mr. Parsons' testimony is corroborated by
23 all these things. Where? It's not corroborated. Actually,
24 it's challenged. Mr. Hill says shots rapidly, Parsons says
25 we're transferring the gun from one to another. There's

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1 hesitation between the shootings, between the shots being
2 fired.

3 MR. FEE: Objection.

4 THE COURT: Overruled.

5 MR. DINNERSTEIN: So you learn a lot about those six
6 people. You learn a lot about those six people by what other
7 people say, the other witnesses. And this one, we can call
8 them witnesses, because they are witnesses. They're doing the
9 best they can in terms of telling us what they remember
10 happening. And these are the witnesses that only refer to
11 Mr. Colon's case. There's other witnesses that refer to other
12 people.

13 There's six police officers. Detective Jupiter,
14 McLean, Valdez, Ingoglio, Sergeant Duggal, and Detective Fox.
15 There's the two civilian witnesses. Mr. Hill, who we've
16 already heard about; Dr. Prial, who's the medical examiner
17 regarding the Alston murder; Shannon Chance, who works for
18 Facebook and flew in from California; and the two special
19 agents, Castillo and Collins.

20 So let's first talk about the murder of Alston on
21 August 27th, 2010. Detective Jupiter, she's the crime scene
22 unit detective. She only testified for a short time. But what
23 she did was she recovered bullets -- cartridges, not bullets,
24 cartridges -- from in front of the location where Alston was
25 killed. And she recovered six shell casings. And she believed

Cbqlmer5

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 that the six shell casings -- and we now know that this is
2 actually true -- that the six shell casings came from the same
3 weapon, that there was only one weapon. And we know that
4 because Detective Fox. Detective Fox is on the list. He's the
5 last of the New York City police officers. And he tells us --
6 he tells us that they come from the same gun, that there's only
7 one gun used.

8 And then the other person that's relevant here is
9 Dr. Prial. She's the medical examiner who actually performed
10 what we call an autopsy examination. And we know -- and I'm
11 just going to show the -- this is the body report that she did
12 on a body, and she puts numbers 1, number 2, and number 3.
13 Because she says -- and there's no reason to doubt it -- that
14 Mr. Alston was shot three times and that there were six shots
15 fired.

16 Now --

17 MR. FEE: Objection.

18 MR. DINNERSTEIN: -- that's what we know.

19 MR. FEE: Objection to six shots fired.

20 THE COURT: Overruled.

21 MR. DINNERSTEIN: We know that there were six shell
22 casings at the scene and there were three shots that actually
23 struck Mr. Alston. One in the back of the head and two in the
24 front.

25 Now Parsons is their star witness. And the government

Cbqlmer5

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 called Parsons, whose testimony as to this particular point is,
2 "Oh, I'm not the shooter, although I do admit I shot four or
3 five times. Melvin is the shooter." And the question then
4 is -- and it's not certain, but it's -- what's the truth, what
5 is the truth about Parsons' testimony about this significant
6 issue? So the issue for you to first decide is, who is
7 Parsons? Could we see --

8 Now this is Mr. Parsons not in a courtroom. This is
9 where he says, "Courtlandt niggas talkin about I'm tellin on
10 them. I don't call it tellin. I call it lookin out for DEV."

11 That's not in a courtroom where he's putting on a
12 show, it's not in a courtroom where he wants to be a center of
13 attention. That's just bragging to his friends about what he's
14 doing.

15 Now Mr. Fee says, absolutely true. This is a guy who
16 you're supposed to believe. Question for you, the harder one,
17 without any bones to pick, does that make sense?

18 We also know something else about who Parsons is
19 because he tells us.

20 Page 2567. He acknowledges that he tells people what
21 they want to hear. Has nothing to do with whether or not it's
22 the truth. But he tells people what they want to hear.

23 "Q. Well, you say on the street you told people what
24 you thought they wanted to hear.

25 "A. Yes.

Cbqlmer5

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 "Q. Is that correct?

2 "A. Yes.

3 "So you would make up stories --

4 "A. Yes.

5 "Q. -- on the street, is that correct?

6 "A. Yes.

7 "Q. You would say anything that you thought they
8 wanted to hear --

9 "A. Yes.

10 "-- is that correct, sir?

11 "A. Yes.

12 "Even if it wasn't the truth, right?

13 "A. Yes."

14 And it goes on.

15 "Q. Did you make up stories when you thought it would
16 be useful for you, sir?

17 "A. Yes."

18 Substantial assistance. Telling a story in this
19 courtroom that would be useful for him.

20 The judge is going to tell you -- Judge Pauley is
21 going to tell you that you have to believe government
22 witnesses, the government case beyond a reasonable doubt.

23 Now Parsons tells us he was involved in four separate
24 shootings from the middle of July to the end of August. Now we
25 also know that Melly was not around in the middle of July, that

Cbq1mer5

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 there was a stipulation that indicated that he was incarcerated
2 until August 1st of 2010. So we know that also.

3 The first shooting that we know about that Parsons was
4 involved with is Mr. Ogarro. This is the shooting that
5 occurred, I think it's July 31st of 2010.

6 This is a picture of Mr. Ogarro. And we know from
7 Mr. Parsons that he shot him in the head. He shot him in the
8 head while he was lying on the ground. Parsons shot him in the
9 head. And the government does this thing like, "Oh, why would
10 he say that? Why would he say that if it wasn't the truth?"
11 He's into bravado. He's into showing off. He's into bragging
12 about how many people he goes out and shoots and hurts. He's
13 into being the center of attention. What a shocking thing for
14 him to say. "I want to be the center of attention. I want all
15 of you people to be looking at me. I want -- I want everybody
16 to know that I'm the main man."

17 Now what does he say?

18 "Q. And there was a time that Mr. Ogarro had been
19 shot and was lying on the ground, is that correct?

20 "A. Yes.

21 "And you believed he was dead, is that correct?

22 "A. I don't know.

23 "Q. So you went up to him and you shot him more,
24 right?

25 "A. Yes.

Cbqlmer5

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 "Q. Tell us what you did when you went up to him
2 while he was lying on the ground.

3 "A. I stood over him and started firing.

4 "Q. How far away were you when you started firing?

5 "I was standing right over him."

6 And then I asked that he take a look at Government
7 Exhibit 200, which is the shot -- this is Mr. Ogarro's body and
8 the number of bullets that were put into him, one Mr. Parsons
9 said he did in the middle of his forehead. I said can we have
10 a look at Government's Exhibit 200A and --

11 "Q. Now one of the bullets you put right into his
12 head, isn't that correct, sir?

13 "A. Yes.

14 "Q. And the bullet was down into him, is that right?

15 "A. I don't know.

16 "Q. And you were standing above him when you shot him
17 right in the head, is that correct?

18 "A. Yes."

19 That's the government's star witness. This is the one
20 you're supposed to be absolutely sure that he's a truth teller.

21 But, you know, the government decided not to talk
22 about the other shooting that Parsons did in the wild summer of
23 2010. I'll talk about it a little bit. He goes off sometime,
24 he doesn't remember when, he goes off to the Maria Lopez crew
25 because he's having some -- or houses because he's having some

Cbqlmer5

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 rift with some guy named TA, who he, frankly, can't even
2 remember what the rift is about. He doesn't even know why he
3 has this rift with TA. Now government said something about
4 being in YG and not being able to sell in the Courtlandt Avenue
5 housing projects. That's just flat out wrong, because Parsons
6 tells us he's a drug dealer, he sells in Courtlandt, and before
7 he shot TA, he was a member of YG. So there isn't necessarily
8 this -- these lines that are drawn between one group and
9 another group. It just doesn't work quite that way. It's more
10 amorphous than that. Somebody can be, you know, in whatever
11 GFC is and whatever it was and whatever it became while Melvin
12 is sitting in prison, and YGs, who some of the -- some are --
13 they're the same members. They're the same people. So it
14 isn't accurate for Mr. Fee to get up here and say, oh, these
15 are different people, different gangs. This guy, Parsons,
16 tells us he's in GFC, he's in something called GFM, which is I
17 guess a Harlem group, and he's in YG, all at the same time.
18 And we know that Parsons shoots people that have nothing to do
19 with racketeering, with an enterprise. He just does it because
20 he wants to. He's that sort of guy. And we know that because
21 he tells us.

22 This -- by the way, here's a picture of TA.

23 He tells us why he goes over there.

24 "Q. We had problems before. Who did you have
25 problems with?

Cbqlmer5

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 "A. Me and TA, we had problems before.

2 "Q. What was the nature of the problem you had with
3 TA?

4 "A. Huh?

5 "Q. What was the nature of the problem you had with
6 TA before?

7 "A. I don't even remember."

8 He shoots a guy in the stomach, he doesn't even
9 remember what the issue is about.

10 "Q. Was it because he took a bell?

11 "A. No.

12 "Q. Was it because -- it's your testimony now, sir,
13 that you had a problem with TA but you can't remember, is that
14 correct?"

15 I'm kind of flabbergasted. You can't remember why you
16 shot somebody?

17 "A. Yes.

18 "Q. Was it a personal problem or was it a problem
19 with YGs?

20 "A. It was personal.

21 "Q. So there was some personal matter with TA, is
22 that correct?

23 "A. Yes."

24 Well, he goes on.

25 This has to do with -- the reason he shot him was

Cbqlmer5

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 because he punched him, so TA -- of course Parsons brings a gun
2 over there just in case, but -- but TA punches him and he
3 decides he has to shoot him.

4 "Q. What did he do?" Talking about TA.

5 "A. He punched me in my face.

6 "Q. He pushed you?

7 "A. No. He punched me.

8 "Q. And you decided to shoot him?

9 "A. Yes.

10 "You decided to shoot him in the chest, right?

11 "A. Yes.

12 "Q. What was the reason you decided to shoot him in
13 the chest?

14 "A. Because he punched me.

15 "Q. Did you hope to hurt him?

16 "A. Yes.

17 "Q. What did you hope to do?

18 "A. Kill him.

19 "Q. That's because he punched you, you were going to
20 kill him, right?

21 "A. Yeah."

22 Star witness.

23 And then that wasn't enough that he just shot TA
24 because he punched him. He had a gun with lots of bullets. So
25 he emptied the gun.

Cbqlmer5

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 2549.

2 "At that point, after you shot TA, you then emptied
3 that gun, is that correct?

4 "A. Yes.

5 "Q. You shot everybody, you just shot randomly in the
6 neighborhood, is that correct?

7 "A. Everybody that was with him.

8 "Q. What?

9 "Everybody that was with him."

10 Mr. Parsons doesn't need help shooting people. He
11 shoots people. He takes guns and he shoots them, and he
12 doesn't need a crowd. He doesn't need Melly or anybody else to
13 shoot people. He does it on his own.

14 And what does he do then? Well, he goes back home, he
15 takes his gun, he fills it up with bullets, and this guy, White
16 Mike he's called, White Mike goes over from the Maria Lopez
17 housing, across the street, really, it's not very far, over to
18 Jackson and Melrose, and he's talking to somebody, and it's
19 like he's talking to find out what the heck happened. He
20 doesn't come with a crew. He doesn't come with a gang. He
21 comes by himself.

22 And what does Parsons do? What does he do? He shoots
23 him. This is Parsons' testimony.

24 "Because they were arguing and you heard your name,
25 you then shot them, is that correct?" I think it should be

Cbqlmer5

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 shot him, because he only shot one person.

2 "A. Yes.

3 "Q. Basically that's all that happens, right?

4 "A. Yes.

5 "Q. You just pulled out the gun and shot him.

6 "A. Yes.

7 "You shot him right in the head, right?

8 "A. Yes.

9 "What was your hope when you shot him in the head?

10 "A. For him to die.

11 "Q. What?

12 "For him to die.

13 "That you would kill him, right?

14 "Yeah.

15 "Because you shoot somebody in the head, you expect
16 that the person's going to die, is that correct?

17 "Yes."

18 Wow. But what else is significant about that?

19 Parsons shoots him in the back of the head. He shoots White
20 Mike in the back of the head. Ogarro he shoots in the front of
21 the head. He shoots him while he's on the ground and right
22 into the head. And we know that whatever number of days it is,
23 whatever period of time is between the shooting of White Mike
24 and TA, and the shooting of Black -- we know how Alston also
25 gets shot, in the back of the head, back right side of the

Cbqlmer5

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 head, just like White Mike. Parsons seems to like to shoot
2 people in the back of the head.

3 So now we're up to the Alston shooting. And we know
4 the date that happens. August 27th, 2010. And we know some
5 of the things from some of those witnesses. We know, for
6 instance, that there was only one gun. We know that there were
7 six shots that were fired. We know that three of those six
8 shots hit Black, and we know that Parsons tells us that he's
9 involved in -- that he shoots four or five times. That's what
10 he tells us on the witness stand, that he does at least -- he
11 says four or five shots. We know the man's only hit three
12 times, and we also know that Parsons at this point, in his wild
13 summer of 2010, we know has already been involved in four
14 shootings.

15 Now the first question you have to decide is whether
16 or not the shooting of Alston is done as an enterprise act.
17 This is Count Eight of the indictment. And there's three
18 elements of this count:

19 1. There existed an enterprise called the Courtlandt
20 Avenue Crew engaged in racketeering activity.

21 Now that's something for you to decide, and I think a
22 lot of the other lawyers are going to talk about this, and I'm
23 not going to spend a lot of time talking about whether there is
24 such a thing as a Courtlandt Avenue Crew. Nobody ever called
25 it that. Nobody ever figured out who the members were. But

Cbqlmer5

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 the government says, this is it. It's the Courtlandt Avenue
2 Crew. Some of the guys were in GFC, some of them weren't.
3 Some of them I guess could also be in the Courtlandt Avenue
4 Crew and also in the YGs, like Parsons, at least for some point
5 in time. But I don't know. Does it exist? I know that a lot
6 of the other lawyers are going to talk about that, so I'm not
7 going to use my time talking about it.

8 Melvin Colon -- second element -- murdered or aided
9 and abetted the murder of Delquan Alston.

10 So the government now has kind of two different
11 theories at this point, because either he -- Melvin could have
12 been the one, the trigger person -- I think there's lots of
13 question as to whether or not Parsons is actually the trigger
14 person and shot all the time. Or that somehow he aided and
15 abetted the murder of Mr. Alston.

16 And then the third count, this idea of gaining
17 entrance to and increasing your position in the racketeering
18 really turns -- comes back to the first charge. And then you
19 have to accept the idea that the shooting of Alston somehow was
20 going to enhance his position in this racketeering crew,
21 whether or not such a thing actually exists.

22 (Continued on next page)

CBQ3MER6

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Parsons tells us that the reason he
2 and Melly shoot Alston is because he's directed to do so by
3 T-Money. These are questions that Ms. Heller asked when
4 Parsons was on the stand:

5 "Q. Mr. Parsons, when we left off yesterday, you were talking
6 about a conversation in the chicken spot, do you remember?

7 "A. Yes.

8 "Q. What was the result of the conversation in the chicken
9 spot?

10 "A. We was talking about Black.

11 "Q. Just to summarize, what was the final results when you
12 left the chicken spot, what had you be been asked to do?

13 "A. We agreed to the conversation that we was talking about.

14 "Q. What did you agree to do?

15 "A. That he told us he wanted to us get rid of him."

16 Okay, "he" being T-Money. "Him" being Blacks or
17 Alston.

18 "Q. Can you use names?

19 "A. It was me, Melly and T-Money in the chicken spot.

20 "Q. What had the three of you agreed to do?

21 "A. He told us what to do and we agreed to do it. We agreed
22 to killing Blacks."

23 Well, this is crazy. This isn't what happened. It is
24 impossible to believe that that is what happened. When Mr. Fee
25 says, oh, it's just common sense, it's not common sense.

CBQ3MER6

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 Because we know in August of 2010 that T-Money was upset over
2 the violence that Parsons was perpetrating. He was upset that
3 Parsons was shooting people. And we know that because Parsons
4 tell us that.

5 "Q. After this shooting" now we are talking about the White
6 Mike shooting "you had a conversation with T-Money, isn't that
7 correct?

8 "A. Yes.

9 "Q. And he was telling you that all these shootings that are
10 occurring in the Melrose Houses are affecting business, is that
11 correct?

12 "A. Yes.

13 "Q. And that what's going on is because all those shootings,
14 the cops were around, is that correct?

15 "A. Yes.

16 "Q. And he told you to get out of town, right?

17 "A. Yes.

18 "Q. And he told you to get out of town because you were hot,
19 right?

20 "A. Yes.

21 "Q. You were telling people that you were shooting people,
22 right?

23 "A. I probably told some people that.

24 "Q. Actually, you told people because you were kind of proud
25 of the idea you were killing people, isn't that correct, sir?

CBQ3MER6

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 "A. I probably did tell them when I was drunk.

2 "Q. Did you tell them you were proud that you were shooting at
3 people?

4 "A. No.

5 "Q. Did you tell them -- did you think by shooting people that
6 would make you the center of attention?

7 "A. Yes." We get that theme again.

8 "Q. You liked being the center of attention, right?

9 "A. At that time I did.

10 "Q. You liked by shooting people you get to become the center
11 of attention, isn't that right?

12 "A. Yes.

13 "Q. T-Money said stop shooting people because the cops are
14 around and it's hurting business, isn't that correct?

15 "A. I don't remember him saying that.

16 "Q. Well, T-Money was concerned that there was so much
17 violence going on in the Melrose and Jackson Houses, right?

18 "A. Yes.

19 "Q. And he was concerned that there were all these shootings,
20 right?

21 "A. Yes."

22 Why would T-Money ask Parsons to shoot Alston? He's
23 not a player. I mean, you can kind of understand why Ogarro
24 got shot, because he's involved with a rival drug gang,
25 supposedly. You can kind of understand why Correa got shot,

CBQ3MER6

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 because he's involved with a rival drug group. But Blacks?
2 Who's he? He's just some guy who sells crack. Maybe bad
3 crack. But that's not a reason to shoot somebody. You tell
4 him to stop doing it. But you don't kill him over that.

5 I submit that the shooting of Alston, the shooting of
6 Black, was an independent act by this sociopath Parsons for
7 whatever reason. We know that first because what the
8 government is trying to sell here violates our common sense
9 that somehow this has something to do with business and
10 therefore part of this enterprise.

11 But because Villafranco tells us what happens. He
12 tells us that he had received a gun at some point prior to
13 August 27, from Dev Parsons and Akon. It was the two of them.
14 Melly had nothing to do with this gun being at this guy's
15 house. And on August 27, Dev comes back to get the gun. And
16 he says that Dev comes to his house at 3 or 4 o'clock in the
17 morning on August the 27th, and he says to him -- this is
18 Villafranco being on the stand:

19 "Q. Tell us about what happened that day.

20 "A. Devin Parsons came to my house about three or four in the
21 morning. I was asleep. He knocking on the door, on my door
22 and I opened the door and he asked for the gun.

23 "Q. Do you remember how he asked for the gun?

24 "A. Let me get that. And then he says let me get that joint.

25 "Q. What did you know -- what was your understanding of the

CBQ3MER6

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 word "joint"?

2 "A. Gun."

3 Now we know that Devin when he comes to the house is
4 angry. And because right after that, I asked Villafranco this:

5 "Q. What was his demeanor like at the time?

6 "A. Like, like he was rushing. Like he was angry.

7 "Q. Was Dev with anyone at that time?

8 "A. No, he was not."

9 So we know that Dev was angry. We also know from
10 Villafranco something that we all know anyway. That Parsons is
11 a crazy, selfish, wild, violent person. There is no question
12 about that. Now, we also know that Melly never tells
13 Villafranco anything about the shooting. He never makes any
14 admissions. He never says, oh, I did it. But we know what
15 Parsons tells Villafranco. 3524.

16 "Q. Did you give Dev the gun?

17 "A. Yes, I did.

18 "Q. Was Dev with anyone else at the time?

19 "A. No, he was by himself.

20 "Q. Once you gave the gun to Dev, where did he put it?

21 "A. He put it on his waist."

22 So this idea that Dev who testifies, oh, I can't put
23 the gun in my waist because it would fall out, we know from
24 Villafranco that wasn't true.

25 "Q. Did you have a conversation with Dev about what had

CBQ3MER6

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 happened at that time?" This is now after the shooting.

2 "A. After we left the apartment, we was walking on Courtlandt
3 by the chicken spot, and he had told me that him and Melly had
4 killed Black.

5 "Q. Do you remember the words he used to describe that?

6 "A. He said that he flocked Black.

7 "Q. What's your understanding of the term flocked?

8 "A. He killed him."

9 He didn't say Melly killed him. He said he, Dev,
10 killed him. There is something else to be said about this
11 because we know that Parsons is a liar, and lies to people all
12 the time when it serves his purpose. He tells us that. We
13 know from Defendant's Exhibit 6 that he's out to help himself
14 here. That's what he tells us. And you're now supposed to
15 believe it's supposed to be absolutely certain, like the
16 government tells you, that Melvin was involved in that
17 shooting. That he participated in that shooting. That he
18 either shot, or at least if they can't prove that, that he
19 somehow aided and abetted the murder of Blacks. Because
20 Castillo says so. Excuse me, because Parsons says so.

21 We know also that Parsons admits to taking four or
22 five shots. There is only three shots in Blacks, and we know
23 also that his signature shooting is in the back of the head.
24 That's how he shot White Mike, and that's how he shot Black.
25 We know that there is only one gun and that gun is an

CBQ3MER6

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 automatic. And we know that an automatic gets to be shot
2 rapidly, and we know that the shots were fired because both
3 Hill and Villafranco tell us rapidly.

4 I want to say one thing about an argument that the
5 government made about the height, the relative heights of
6 people. Now, this shooting occurred two years ago. August of
7 2010. More than two years ago. Melvin was 18 then. Now he's
8 20. Kids grow. So to suggest that he's the same height in
9 2012 when Castillo says, oh, he's 6 feet tall and, therefore,
10 the conclusion is he was 6 feet tall in 2010, we don't know
11 that. And we also don't know that when somebody is urinating
12 as Blacks is supposed to do, especially when you are a little
13 bit tipsy, whether or not you're standing as Mr. Fee said
14 upright. Maybe he's not standing totally upright. Maybe he's
15 leaning a little bit. Dr. Prial can't tell us how exactly that
16 person was standing.

17 So the idea that the shooting occurred by Melly
18 because two years later he's a different height than he was in
19 2010, is just trying too hard. Because it doesn't prove
20 anything.

21 I want to talk a little bit about Crocker at this
22 point. Because Crocker, if you remember, he is an early, early
23 cooperator. He actually is talked to by the government on the
24 date of his arrest on September 27, 2011. And the government
25 is very anxious to have him as a cooperator. This was the

CBQ3MER6

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 questioning of him regarding his initial discussion of him
2 being a cooperator:

3 "Q. When you got arrested on September 27, you immediately had
4 a conversation with the government agents, is that correct?

5 "A. Right.

6 "Q. That was on the same day that everybody else was arrested,
7 right?

8 "A. Right.

9 "Q. You had a lawyer at that time, right?

10 "A. Yeah, I had a lawyer

11 "Q. You had Mr. Quijano, right?

12 "A. Right.

13 "Q. He was representing you from September 27, right?

14 "A. Right.

15 "Q. You were not arraigned with -- you did not see the judge
16 with everybody else, isn't that correct?

17 "A. Correct.

18 "Q. You saw the judge separately, right?

19 "A. Right.

20 "Q. You on that date had a conversation about cooperating,
21 right?

22 "A. Right.

23 "Q. And that was the first date that you were arrested along
24 with everyone else, right?

25 "A. Right."

CBQ3MER6

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 Why is that significant? Because Crocker knows he's
2 going to be a cooperator and he decides to cooperate very early
3 on in the game. He's cooperating by October or November of
4 2011. He is cooperating at that point and he is going to
5 participate in the government's case and he understands that he
6 has to provide the government with substantial assistance.
7 That's what this is all about. He knows he's in big trouble,
8 he's being prosecuted in a federal courtroom. He knows he is
9 charged with all sorts of horrible things, and he knows that if
10 he cooperates, he's got to be able to tell the government
11 something that's going to help him and give him this 5K letter
12 and this substantial assistance.

13 We also know he's a little different from the other
14 people because Crocker was the fellow who was in jail in 2010,
15 at Rikers Island. And when he was in jail, he knew that they
16 were already interested in him because they came to talk to
17 him. And he knows that and he tells us that. He tells us that
18 he gets recruited from Rikers Island, they talked to him then,
19 this is April of 2010, he speaks with a Detective Harris, Agent
20 Castillo tells us that she talks to him at that point, and that
21 there is discussion about whether or not Crocker, who is also
22 known as 14, is going to come and cooperate with the
23 government. He says no.

24 But in September of 2011 he knows he is being
25 arrested, he knows he's being charged with very serious crimes,

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Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 and he changes his mind. And he knows at that point that he
2 better have something to give the government that would be
3 substantial assistance in this case. So what does he tell
4 them? He tells them, because he doesn't know, he's never told
5 anything about the shooting until he finds out that the
6 government is interested in charging Melly with the Alston
7 killing. And what Crocker tells us is this. This is direct
8 examination by whichever lawyer it was who was questioning
9 Mr. Crocker at this time:

10 "Q. Did you ever speak to Melly about the murder of Black?

11 "A. Yes.

12 "Q. When did you speak to Melly about this?

13 "A. I spoke to him when we got arrested in MDC." By that
14 time, Crocker already knows he's going to cooperate.

15 "Q. After your arrest by federal authorities?

16 "A. Yes." Then he goes on.

17 "Q. What did Melly say at that time about the murder of Black?

18 "A. He was saying the same thing Dev told me in the -- in
19 the -- and the reason why he had the gun behind his head so
20 long, because he was about to catch his first murder, and when
21 he shot him in the head, Black turned around and looked at him
22 in the eyes. And it was -- and it was scary that he shot him
23 again."

24 This actually is something Mr. Fee put up there on the
25 wall. But it didn't happen that way. It couldn't have

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1 happened that way. Because of what Hill and Villafranco tells
2 us. Because they say the shots are rapid. Crocker now tells
3 us the shots couldn't be that rapid. Because the fellow had an
4 opportunity to turn around and got shot some more, and then we
5 still don't know about those three other shots because we know
6 those occurred because the shell casings are there on the
7 ground.

8 What we know is that Crocker needs to get his 5K
9 letter, he needs to get substantial assistance, and the truth
10 is not the issue here. The issue is how can he be helpful to
11 the government so that he can be on their team. So that he can
12 get help from them. He tells a really good story about the
13 shooting. He needs to. He needs to make it convincing. So it
14 is the first murder and the turn around and the being scared
15 and all that sort of stuff. But Hill and Villafranco tell us
16 that's not what happened. Shots were rapid. Crocker has a
17 long story between shots. Can't be so.

18 Let's see Castillo. Janice Castillo is a special
19 agent for Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearm. I want to talk about
20 three things that she testifies about which indicates
21 substantial problems with the government's case.

22 First, a search warrant. Now, it says there was a
23 search warrant affidavit in March of 2011 at 2253 Haviland
24 Avenue which is Joshua Meregildo. She doesn't -- and you
25 remember the affidavit is something that she needs to fill out

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1 because she needs the judge to sign it. And she needs to put
2 the details of why she needs that search warrant into that
3 particular house. And she tells you she wants to make sure
4 that it's thorough. The affidavit ought to be thorough and it
5 ought to have a lot of information on it so that the judge is
6 going to sign the affidavit.

7 Now, at that point in March of 2011, there were three
8 cooperators, Aponte, Villafranco and Parsons. And there was
9 Crocker who they had already spoken to over at the Rikers
10 Island. And supposedly, Parsons and Villafranco are aware of
11 the Alston killing. Parsons was involved and gave the story
12 about why they killed him and claims that Melly was involved in
13 the killing also. It wasn't put in that affidavit. It wasn't
14 put in that affidavit because, I submit, at that time, what the
15 government believed, what Castillo believed, was that Parsons
16 committed the shooting for his own reasons. The reason he
17 killed Blacks had nothing to do with an enterprise, had nothing
18 to do with T-Money or anything like that. He did it because he
19 felt like it. What does Castillo say?

20 "Q. You mentioned the homicide of Correa, is that correct?"

21 "A. Yes.

22 "Q. You mentioned the homicide of Ogarro, isn't that correct?"
23 That's talking about what she put into the affidavit.

24 "A. Yes.

25 "Q. Because those were murders in aid of racketeering, isn't

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1 that correct?

2 "A. Yes.

3 "Q. And you also mentioned that Terry Harrison was murdered,
4 isn't that correct?" Because by that time Harrison was
5 murdered in September of 2010.

6 "A. Yes.

7 "Q. Did you mention the murder of Delquan Alston in that
8 affidavit?

9 "A. No.

10 "Q. Now you had spoken to the cooperating witnesses, isn't
11 that correct?

12 "A. Yes.

13 "Q. And you wanted this affidavit to be complete as possible,
14 isn't that correct?

15 "A. Yes."

16 So, we now know that in March of 2011, when they got
17 the search warrant affidavit, they neglected to mention the
18 murder of Blacks, the murder of Alston. They mentioned Ogarro,
19 they mentioned Correa, but Blacks they don't mention.

20 And then comes to the second point of Agent Castillo's
21 testimony. They conduct a search of 280 East 161st Street,
22 apartment 6U where Ms. Keon lives along with Melvin. Why did
23 they do that? Because the great cooperators say, oh, that's
24 where all the drugs are, that's where all the guns are. All
25 you have to do is walk into Melly's apartment and you're going

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1 to find all sorts of guns and drugs.

2 Now, Melly got arrested. He wasn't at that apartment.
3 He was at a guy named Dante Barber's apartment at 321 East
4 156th Street I think. There were numerous people who were also
5 there. Lots of them were not even arrested. There were adults
6 that were there, there was a person by the name of Vic. He was
7 there. There was a person by the name of David Cooper, he was
8 there. There was somebody by the name of Aponte, who was also
9 by the way one of the cooperators early on in this case. There
10 was a lot of talk about him but we didn't get to see him. And
11 they find in that apartment a small amount of crack cocaine in
12 a glass case, and they find one gun. Whose gun is it? We
13 don't know. We know it was found in Dante Barber's bedroom.
14 The government doesn't have the chutzpah I guess to stand up
15 here and say, oh, that gun belonged to Melly. Because nobody
16 knows. Nobody knows whose gun that actually was. We don't
17 know.

18 But what we do know is right after that search, right
19 after the arrest of Melly and those other people who were
20 arrested and the people who were not arrested like Aponte, that
21 Castillo goes to 280 East 161st Street and he meets Melly's
22 mother there. And he tells Melly's mother what's going on.
23 Your son's being arrested on a federal charge. And she acts
24 the way we all would act. She's upset. She's crying. And
25 Castillo isn't there just to provide information to Melly's

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1 mom. He's there -- she's there to search the apartment. And
2 she has a couple of other agents with her. Because the
3 cooperators say, oh, you are going to find a lot of guns and
4 drugs there. That's where the stash is. And she doesn't even
5 have a search warrant. Not exactly sure why she doesn't get a
6 search warrant, but she doesn't have a search warrant. She
7 asks her mom, can we search? Would you let us search without a
8 search warrant? Would you give us consent to search the house?
9 Search the room? Search the apartment? Search the place that
10 Melly sleeps? Sure. Search away. See what you find.

11 And what do they find? They find a couple of letters
12 that they take, although we never know anything about those
13 letters. It isn't talked about. We find a medicine bottle.
14 And what don't we find? We don't find guns, and we don't find
15 drugs.

16 So, again, an opportunity to corroborate what the
17 cooperators tell us, no corroboration. The words of those six
18 people that we saw at the beginning, no corroboration.

19 Finally, Agent Castillo tells us that just being
20 merely present at a crime scene is not enough to be guilty. So
21 the fact that if you believe that Melly was present when
22 Parsons shot that guy, when Parsons shot Alston, doesn't make
23 him guilty unless he is either the murderer, or he's aiding and
24 abetting.

25 And what I submit we know about the murder is that

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Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 Parsons gets the gun, is angry, goes out, shoots somebody,
2 shoots Alston, and then returns the gun. And Melly, who is
3 standing there at that time, runs with him. That's what we
4 know. Mere presence is not enough. And Castillo tells us
5 that. Not just will Judge Pauley tell us that. But when
6 Castillo is talking about Aponte, who you remember was present
7 when Pemberton shot that Chinese delivery man, he's asked
8 questions by Mr. Lee, actually, whether or not Aponte is guilty
9 of being involved in that Pemberton shooting. And what does
10 Agent Castillo say?

11 "Q. Did you see Mr. Aponte on the bicycle riding there right
12 at the time of the shooting?

13 "A. Yes." Then he goes on to say:

14 "Q. But he was involved." Talking about Aponte. And Agent
15 Castillo's answer was he was present.

16 There is difference, and the law says and Judge Pauley
17 will tell us that being present is different from being
18 involved.

19 So, how then, still talking about the August 27
20 incident, can Melly be held responsible for the conduct of
21 Parsons? At best, he was present. Not going to challenge what
22 Villafranco says about that. But there is certainly no
23 evidence, certainly no evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that
24 he can be held responsible for Parsons' murder of Alston in the
25 back of the head.

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Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 Let's now talk about a few of the other counts.

2 Assault and attempted murder in aid of racketeering of
3 Mr. Jiang. That's an incident that happened September 8 of
4 2011, about a year after a lot of these other incidents
5 happened. The government has in this case, we'll talk about
6 both of them because I think they're asking you to do an
7 either/or sort of thing. They have two theories. And we can
8 go to the next slide. One that he somehow aided and abetted
9 the shooting of Mr. Jiang, and there is another one and we'll
10 talk about it a little bit that's a little more complicated,
11 it's called co-conspirator liability.

12 We know what happened on September 8, the government
13 cooperator, Aubrey Pemberton, decides to shoot in the Maria
14 Lopez housing area and that he hits Mr. Jiang. At the
15 beginning we know that that happened because Police Officer
16 Ingoglio, he's one of the officers, he's the one who was on the
17 evidence collection team. He found shell casings just like
18 they found shell casings when Detective Jupiter found shell
19 casings on August 27. Ingoglio also found shell casings. We
20 learned from Detective Fox, the other government witness, the
21 ballistics expert, that the shell casings all come from one
22 gun. And we know who shot that one gun. Pemberton.

23 So the only issue really is, is whether or not
24 Pemberton and Melly had this conversation where Melly says, oh,
25 I'll shoot four times, you shoot four times. And then

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Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 Pemberton gets too excited so he shoots all eight times.

2 Well, to accept that, as to count 12, this count, the
3 government has to convince you that that conversation actually
4 happened. And there is only one person who could tell you
5 whether or not that happened based upon the evidence in this
6 courtroom, and that's Pemberton. And I submit at this point,
7 we know what Pemberton is interested in. He's interested in
8 getting from the government a 5K letter, and he knows the only
9 way he gets such a letter is to provide them with substantial
10 assistance. So he has a very large incentive in demonizing
11 Melly, in saying a bad thing about him. He doesn't get his 5K
12 letter unless he does that.

13 So let's go to the second theory. I guess the
14 government may have problems with this idea of whether or not
15 you're going to believe Pemberton to the point of thinking that
16 he aided and abetted the shooting. This theory is called
17 co-conspirator liability theory. Lots of big words. And there
18 is five elements to this offense and the judge is going to tell
19 you this. First, he's going to tell you that someone assaulted
20 or attempted to murder Jing Bao Jiang. And Mr. Fee actually
21 correctly said that you can transfer the intent. If you intend
22 to shoot one person but you actually shoot someone else, that
23 transferred intent is properly within the elements of the
24 particular count. Two, three and four all deal with being
25 either a member of a conspiracy, we'll talk about that a little

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1 bit later, or whether or not this shooting was in aid of
2 racketeering in some sort of manner.

3 But the fifth theory, the fifth element of this
4 particular count talks about Melvin Colon could reasonably have
5 foreseen that one or more of the co-conspirators, in this case
6 Pemberton, might commit the assault or attempted murder. Okay.
7 So they're hedging their bets on the aided and abetted stuff,
8 and they are saying all we have to do is prove it was
9 reasonably foreseeable. Well, that only presupposes that
10 Mr. Colon, that Melvin, knew what Pemberton was going to do.
11 And then, remember Aponte? Because Aponte's present on
12 September the 8th too. Is Aponte guilty under this theory? I
13 guess not for Agent Castillo's purposes. Not for the
14 government purposes.

15 MR. FEE: Objection, your Honor. Facts not in
16 evidence.

17 THE COURT: Overruled.

18 MR. DINNERSTEIN: How then can it be reasonably
19 foreseeable when the evidence that Melly knew that Pemberton
20 was going to be such a lunatic at about 7:30, 8 o'clock at
21 night on September 8 that he was going to go out and pull out a
22 gun and shoot randomly at people.

23 Now, let's go to PowerPoint 7, the next one. Go to
24 the next one. This is count 11 of the indictment. Boy, you
25 guys have a hard job putting all this stuff together. I just

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Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 have to talk about Melvin Colon. Okay. The judge is going to
2 tell you what conspiracy is. Okay.

3 And why is it one, one, one? Okay. It should be one,
4 two, three. Okay.

5 THE COURT: Scrivener's error.

6 MR. DINNERSTEIN: The second one, Melvin Colon
7 conspired to murder members of the Maria Lopez crew from August
8 of 2010 to September of 2011. That's about 13 months. Well,
9 I'm not going to talk too much about that, but during that
10 13-month period of time, some of that period of time, based on
11 the stipulation, Melvin Colon wasn't even around. But that's
12 neither here nor there.

13 What we, and this is something I have a lot of
14 question about, whether or not what Mr. Fee said was right that
15 there is no serious dispute that Mr. Colon went to the Maria
16 Lopez housing projects on a fairly regular basis. That's what
17 Crocker says, once or twice a week, and that they shoot up the
18 place. I have a serious question as to whether or not that in
19 fact is true.

20 We know about two shootings. We know that Pemberton
21 shooting when he shot Mr. Jiang, count 12 of the indictment.
22 And we know that at one time, Folks shot Melly in the back. So
23 we know that there were two shootings that occurred in the
24 Maria Lopez housing. Do we know if there is lots of them?
25 Because the government cooperators tell us that they go over

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Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 there all the time and they shoot the place up? Actually, I
2 think we know precisely the opposite. That those guys are
3 making up stuff to help themselves. And we know that because
4 all we have to do is listen to the words of the police officers
5 who tell us that when shots are fired, they conduct an
6 investigation. When there is a radio run from those good
7 people who live in this community, when there is a call saying
8 there are shots being fired at the Maria Lopez Houses, police
9 are going to conduct an investigation. It's going to happen
10 every time. It will happen on Park Avenue in Manhattan. And
11 it will happen on Park Avenue in the Bronx.

12 When there is a report, when someone calls the police
13 and you heard some of those radio runs of shots being fired,
14 the police conduct an investigation.

15 And we know Police Officer Valdez, and he's the one
16 who investigated when Folks shot Melly in the back, April 26,
17 2011, that he received a radio run of shots being fired, he
18 went to investigate, he found cartridges. Not from two guns.
19 Not from 10 guns. But from one gun. And we know who had that
20 one gun. Folks. Not Melly.

21 They can try to demonize Melly and say, oh, he shot
22 too. But then Police Officer Valdez, a competent and good cop,
23 would have found him. But he didn't.

24 And then I spoke a little bit about this before, the
25 September 8 shooting where Mr. Jiang was shot. They found

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Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 shell casings from one gun. And we know who did that shooting.
2 Pemberton. And then there is Police Officer Duggal, and Melly
3 wasn't even there, but she's talking about an incident where I
4 guess Mr. Joseph was shot, Lincoln Hospital, September 13,
5 2010, a year before. She didn't know anybody was shot. But
6 there was a report of shots fired and she went to conduct an
7 investigation. That's what the police do.

8 And then there's Officer McLean. Sergeant McLean.
9 She was present, she was the first officer at the scene on the
10 August 27, 2010, shooting where Alston was killed. She went
11 there not because she knew about anybody being shot or killed.
12 She went there because shots were fired. Shots fired, police
13 investigation. That's what happens every time.

14 Crocker tells us once or twice a week they go over and
15 shoot up that particular housing complex. Folks tells us,
16 Pemberton tells us, Parsons tells us. Oh, we know, by the way,
17 there's two other shootings at Maria -- one other shooting at
18 Maria Lopez. We know Parsons goes over there because he has a
19 beef with TA and he shoots him. It's not part of any
20 enterprise. That's just some wild thing this kid decides to
21 do.

22 So I have a serious dispute whether or not people from
23 Jackson Melrose, Melly Colon, went over there on a regular
24 basis and shot the place up. There is no evidence in this
25 courtroom about that, other than the storytellers who are

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Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 looking to get out from under, get their 5K letter, provide
2 substantial assistance.

3 So that gets us -- I'm getting there. Hagen.
4 Mr. Johnny-come-lately. One of the things you have to wonder
5 about, what the heck is he doing in this case. They got five
6 cooperators. It's not enough? They have to bring in
7 Mr. big-time Bloods guy in from Newburgh? Because there is no
8 way that we can or anybody can corroborate anything this guy
9 says. He's just saying it. He doesn't tape record anything.
10 There is nobody else who hears except for the other maybe
11 cooperators. Who knows.

12 (Continued on next page)

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Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 MR. DINNERSTEIN: I don't know why they brought him to
2 court. November 9th, two, three weeks ago, after the storm,
3 they cut a deal with him, where he gets -- where the deal says,
4 in his cooperation agreement, 55-year minimum sentence, but
5 maybe now he can get a couple of years.

6 MR. FEE: Objection, your Honor. Mischaracterizing
7 the evidence.

8 THE COURT: Sustained.

9 MR. DINNERSTEIN: He shows up to testify on Veterans
10 Day, two days after he gets his cooperation agreement, I guess
11 to fix the case.

12 Now you can -- maybe the government will say, well,
13 you can ignore all those other cooperators. You can believe
14 him. He's older, he's a little savvier, a little smarter.
15 Does that make him truthful? Don't think so. Remember what
16 his nickname is? Vision. And he tells you how he got the
17 nickname. It's worth talking about.

18 I asked him this question:

19 "Your nickname is Vision?

20 "A. Yes.

21 "Q. How did you get such a nickname?

22 "A. The guy -- actually, it was a joke at first. I
23 was in jail and we used to talk about numerous things that
24 would go in the street, and I was around a bunch of older guys
25 and they used to pick on me all the time and say, There's not

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 too much you haven't seen yet. I'm going to start calling you
2 Vision. And it stuck."

3 That's not what "vision" means. "Vision" doesn't mean
4 you can see in the past. "Vision" means you can see in the
5 future. That's what "vision" means. You have a good
6 imagination. "Something seen in a dream, trance, or ecstasy;
7 especially: a supernatural appearance that conveys a
8 revelation."

9 "A thought, concept, or object formed by the
10 imagination."

11 There's a book written by Edith Wharton, I don't know
12 if you know it, The Age of Innocence. "Look not at visions but
13 at realities." I'll tell you what his vision is. He's in a --
14 he's in a desert. He's parched, he's thirsty, he's dying. He
15 sees what he believes is water, his salvation. He's going to
16 be okay. He's going to go to that water and he's going to
17 drink. He gets closer, it's only a mirage. There isn't any
18 water. The vision that he saw, his imagination saw an oasis,
19 but it wasn't real. It wasn't there. There's water at this
20 table. And he needs to tell the story. He's going to go after
21 the guys from Newburgh. "But let me make the story better.
22 I'll go after Melly." He wants to provide substantial
23 assistance.

24 It is easy to get information in prison. He tells you
25 how easy it is. People go over their cases. We call it

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 discovery. It makes perfectly good sense, because people who
2 are going to go to trial look at the evidence against them.
3 But it's not a private space. It's a public space. He sits
4 there by the microwave and he hears what these people are
5 saying. He understands, because he is smart, that what he has
6 to do is he has to demonize Melly. He has to talk about how
7 he's joking about the evidence. You don't have to be a rocket
8 scientist to figure out that's what's important.

9 We know that there isn't a way in hell that there's
10 any evidence in this courtroom that corroborates a word of what
11 Hagen says. We know that Hagen can stand behind the table
12 there Melly and the co-defendants are working at or whomever is
13 there and listen to what's going on. He can use his
14 imagination. He's smart enough to know what to say when he
15 sits down and talks to the prosecutors. He has a vision. His
16 vision is to get a 5K letter and to hopefully get himself out
17 of jail.

18 Now we know also that Hagen is somebody good at
19 observing. And it's a very -- seems like a point that he may
20 have actually put past people. Mr. Miedel asked Hagen, when
21 given an opportunity -- but it tells us something about who
22 Hagen is and his ability to make observations.

23 He's talking about a guy named Akon, which is a
24 nickname for Folks, okay? Folks. Okay. And he says -- these
25 are questions Mr. Miedel is asking.

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 "Q. She also asked you whether you were ever housed
2 with a guy named Akon, right?" She being Ms. Heller.

3 "A. Yes.

4 "Q. You said you had not been housed or together with
5 a guy named Akon, right?

6 "A. Yes.

7 "But in fact you spent time with Akon in a bullpen
8 once, correct?

9 "A. Yeah. Somebody I presume to be him, yes."

10 How he knows that, who knows.

11 "Q. Somebody that you knew him to be him, right?

12 "A. No. I never talked to him."

13 He knows cooperators aren't supposed to talk to one
14 another.

15 "I never had any conversation with him. I just
16 presumed that was him because of the GFC tattoo he had on his
17 arm."

18 What does that say about Hagen? He is perceptive.
19 He's going to put that in the back of his brain and try to
20 figure out if there's a place that he can use that. So when he
21 comes to court, he's asked questions about Akon, says, oh,
22 yeah, I made observations about him. I presumed that this was
23 connected to these other guys.

24 Tone. When Hagen testified in this courtroom, he was
25 trying to impress you. His demeanor was calm, he was relaxed.

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 He was not going to be somebody who was going to suggest a
2 different side of him. He tells us stories that probably
3 aren't true. He gets into some sort of altercation with his
4 girlfriend on the street and he didn't do anything wrong. It
5 was just this overreaction on the part of the police. Well,
6 who knows. I would probably accept the cop over him.

7 And he spends a lot of time minimizing his own
8 criminal conduct. He's the leader of the Bloods but, you know,
9 he's just trying to keep order.

10 And we know that he's capable of lying. Remember,
11 he's the one that the FBI agents came over to his house and --
12 I think November, and they had a conversation about some murder
13 that occurred in Newburgh, and he looked them right in the face
14 and spoke calmly, he said just the way he speaks -- spoke in
15 this courtroom, and he lied to them. Then he had this
16 conversation with this US attorney named Maimin, did the same
17 thing. He lied to him.

18 So that's the government's storyteller.

19 And there's one more witness -- there's a couple more
20 people that I want to talk about.

21 Special Agent Collins.

22 Now the government says, well, you don't have to
23 believe any of the cooperators. All you have to do is believe
24 those Facebook entries, those tattoos, those pictures, the
25 videotape. 3,089 pages on Facebook. Why kids have these

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 enormous Facebook accounts, I don't know. That's what
2 Ms. Chance -- she's the one from Facebook -- tells us. And the
3 government shows a few pages and says, See? See? See? He's
4 guilty. He's guilty. He's guilty.

5 What's Facebook? It's social networking. It is a
6 place that kids seem to be on all over the place, and it is a
7 place where kids use it for bravado, for exaggeration. It's
8 theater. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt because of some
9 Facebook pictures? Really? Is that really enough? We've been
10 here eight weeks, and what they come up with is a few Facebook
11 pictures and say find him guilty because of that? Kids acting
12 jerky is not a substitute for evidence in a federal courthouse.

13 You have to look at where Melly comes from -- a hard,
14 difficult neighborhood. Try to figure out how to be yourself
15 in that place. He certainly was in jail. I'm sure he deserved
16 it. He was in jail when T-Money started getting -- recruiting
17 kids to be drug dealers in the neighborhood. When Correa and
18 Ogarro were shot and killed, Melly was in jail. When Devin
19 shot TA and White Mike, no one's suggesting that Melly was
20 involved.

21 And if you look at those Facebook entries that the
22 government put up there, it also has something above the
23 Facebook entry which says, "Falsehoods. Deleted." I don't
24 know what that means. But when they sit there and they glorify
25 and -- these Facebook entries being admissions of guilt, think

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 about that. Facebook is fantasy. It is a fantasy world that
2 beats the real world to live. It doesn't prove drug dealing,
3 it doesn't prove criminal activity.

4 And then there's Rob Young, the basketball coach. He
5 played basketball in a church group, Melly did, when he was
6 younger, through 2007. It's true. The government will
7 probably tell you in their rebuttal summation, he wasn't with
8 them every day, he wasn't with them after 2007, actually. What
9 he can tell you, though, and what he does -- he comes to this
10 courtroom and he tells you from his perspective, Melly was a
11 good kid, a good basketball player, and a captain of the team,
12 along with two other kids, including his. I don't know if the
13 government's going to try to spin that in a negative light,
14 like somehow if you're the captain of the team, you're the
15 captain of a gang. I don't know. Or I don't know if they're
16 going to say, gee, when he points one finger up, he's really
17 pointing a gun. Give him a break. His team won the
18 championship. He was excited. Don't make everything in this
19 kid's life ugly. Don't demonize him over everything.

20 Now I'm done. I wasn't two hours ago. Before I sit
21 down, though, I want to just say one more thing. I can sit
22 down now. All these guys, they get to argue. Ms. Heller, she
23 gets to argue. And while all this is going on, I'm just
24 sitting there saying, "Holy cow --" probably saying something
25 else, but -- "Holy cow, I wish I could respond to that

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Dinnerstein

1 argument, I wish I could -- I had another chance to talk to
2 you." I have something to say about whatever argument they
3 make. I don't get that chance. So I ask you that when you do
4 deliberate in this case, when you sit there in the jury room
5 and you say, well, Mr. Dinnerstein didn't say that and
6 Mr. Dinnerstein didn't say that, one of you -- hopefully all of
7 you, but at least somebody says, let's think about what
8 Mr. Dinnerstein would have said. Be my surrogate. Be Melly's
9 surrogate.

10 The government's case is based upon people that
11 can't -- that you wouldn't take anything -- you wouldn't
12 believe them if they told you that the sky was blue. You'd
13 have to check it out yourself. You certainly wouldn't buy a
14 used car from those guys. And here in federal court, the
15 government sits there and they say, it's absolutely true what
16 these guys say. Well, thank god they don't decide. Thank god
17 in our system, you decide.

18 Thank you.

19 THE COURT: Members of the jury, we're going to take a
20 short recess and then we will hear Mr. Lee's closing argument
21 on behalf of Mr. Meregildo. Keep an open mind, don't discuss
22 the case.

23 Please recess the jury.

24 THE CLERK: Come to order. Jury exiting.

25 (Jury excused)

Cbqlmer7

1 (In open court; jury not present)

2 THE COURT: Are there any matters that counsel would
3 like to raise?

4 All right. We'll take a -- yes, Mr. Lee?

5 MR. LEE: Your Honor, I'm going to provide the
6 government and you that extra demonstrative.

7 THE COURT: Slide 46?

8 MR. LEE: Yes, your Honor.

9 THE COURT: The second revision?

10 MR. LEE: Yes. And --

11 THE COURT: Okay. Also, I don't know that it's going
12 to come up again during your summation, but if the sun comes
13 around into the podium and you just want to move the podium one
14 way or the other, you go right ahead.

15 MR. LEE: Thank you very much, your Honor.

16 THE COURT: All right.

17 MR. FEE: I'm sorry. Very small point. If possible,
18 when counsel's going through, if they could -- if they have the
19 transcript cite ready when they're reading from something. We
20 don't want to interrupt, of course, to ask for it, but if they
21 have it and they can just point us to it, it would help the
22 government.

23 THE COURT: I think in every instance except one, he
24 gave the page number.

25 MR. FEE: It was several, but again, your Honor, we

Cbqlmer7

1 wouldn't interrupt, of course.

2 THE COURT: I recall one. All right.

3 MR. LEE: And in my slides, the transcript page is
4 noted, so the government can make notation as they see the
5 slide. I may not say the page.

6 MR. FEE: That's fine. Thank you.

7 THE COURT: All right. The defendants can be escorted
8 from the courtroom. We're going to take about a 20-minute
9 recess.

10 (Recess)

11 (In open court; jury not present)

12 THE COURT: All right. Any issues?

13 MR. LEE: Your Honor, most respectfully, on the screen
14 is the revised, and I believe the government has no objection
15 and it's subject to your Honor's approval, of course.

16 THE COURT: Any objection from the government?

17 MS. HELLER: Not anymore, your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Slide 46 as amended is suitable for you to
19 show to the jury, Mr. Lee.

20 MR. LEE: Thank you very much, your Honor.

21 THE COURT: All right. Let's bring in the jury.

22 THE COURT: And once again, Mr. Lee, you'll have up to
23 two hours for your closing and subject to the same rules I've
24 laid out for other counsel.

25 MR. LEE: Thank you, your Honor.

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 (Jury present)

2 THE COURT: Members of the jury, at this time I ask
3 that you give your undivided attention to Winston Lee, Esq., as
4 he delivers his closing argument on behalf of the defendant
5 Joshua Meregildo.

6 MR. LEE: Good afternoon, everyone.

7 THE JURORS: Good afternoon.

8 MR. LEE: I beg you, please listen carefully. It's
9 that time in the afternoon when it may be difficult, but I
10 think we can get through it. I think if you do what I'm sure
11 you can do, which is work hard, carefully examine the evidence,
12 I think you'll reach the right result. But it won't be easy,
13 as I go through the evidence, because ladies and gentlemen, I'm
14 not going to talk about and cast aspersions about people being
15 liars or not, because I don't have to do that. The exhibits,
16 the evidence will do that. I don't have to do that.

17 Now let's start and focus on the charges against
18 Joshua Meregildo.

19 Now, ladies and gentlemen, when you begin to
20 deliberate, if it hasn't, it's going to occur to you that the
21 government's entire case against Joshua Meregildo is based upon
22 three -- three acts of criminal conduct by Mr. Meregildo. Only
23 three.

24 And if we could see slide 1, those are the three
25 charges upon which this case is based upon.

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 1. The very, very specific act that Mr. Meregildo
2 participated in the shooting and killing of Carrel Ogarro on
3 July 31, 2010. That's one of the charges upon which the
4 government has charged Mr. Meregildo under various theories of
5 criminal liability.

6 2. The second charge is that he participated in the
7 shooting of members of the 321 organization on
8 September 13th, 2010, in the vicinity of 321 153rd Street,
9 Bronx, New York. That's the second one.

10 And finally, that he was a member of a drug
11 conspiracy.

12 In deliberating about Mr. Meregildo, those are the
13 three acts you will have to decide whether the government has
14 proved the case beyond a reasonable doubt.

15 Now as I said to you, I'm not here necessarily to call
16 someone a liar. You can decide that for yourself. What I'm
17 here is to show you and discuss with you what the evidence
18 shows and what the lack of evidence is in this case.

19 So now first, if we could put up slide number 3.

20 This is an important slide. It relates to the murder
21 of Carrel Ogarro. Now what I'm going to do, ladies and
22 gentlemen, I'm going to describe to you what the one and only
23 witness to Carrel Ogarro's murder testified to while he was
24 using Government Exhibit 243 to describe what happened. And at
25 the end, you're going to realize, based on the exhibits that

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

I'll take you through, that in order to help himself, Devin Parsons did not tell you the truth about what happened during the crime, that moment, those moments when Carrel Ogarro was shot and killed there.

Now let's just go through it. This is what he said. And I'll read to you the actual testimony of Mr. Parsons as to what I'm summarizing now. What he says, during his testimony, he was given the pointer and he said right there, ladies and gentlemen, right there, a little bit to the left, that's where Joshua Meregildo and I, Devin Parsons, first had a brief few words with the victim, Carrel Ogarro, on that evening. That's what he said, and we'll see it in the transcript. You don't have to take my word for it.

And then you know what he said, ladies and gentlemen? After, after, after, after that conversation is finished, he turns around and he walks away. With his back, Mr. Ogarro walks away with his back to where Devin Parsons and Joshua Meregildo are standing. And then Devin Parsons testified that's when Joshua Meregildo fires the first shot into the back of the victim. Into the back. Devin Parsons never said, in any of his testimony -- you can go through the thousands of pages -- that Mr. Ogarro was never shot in the front left torso.

Not only that, he says -- and we'll see it -- he says that Mr. Meregildo had a .380-caliber handgun, and he shot

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 three shots and that Mr. Devin Parsons emptied his .22
2 revolver, six shots. That's nine shots, ladies and gentlemen.

3 And you know what he says happened? He says this.
4 It's very significant. He says, if you follow the pointer,
5 that Ogarro is going that way, to the right, to the right,
6 ladies and gentlemen, and he says toward Park Avenue. That's
7 very significant. We'll see when I show you diagrams. He says
8 Ogarro runs to the right toward Park Avenue.

9 Now -- and then you know what he said happens? He
10 said this. He said Meregildo shoots, hits Ogarro in the back,
11 Meregildo shoots a second shot, and then Parsons shoots his
12 first shot. And then Meregildo shoots a third shot, but you
13 know what Meregildo does, ladies and gentlemen? He runs. But
14 you know which direction he runs in, ladies and gentlemen? He
15 runs back in the opposite direction of where Ogarro's running,
16 to the right, and he runs down this path. That's what Parsons
17 told us. That's what Parsons told us.

18 And he also tells us that no shots were ever missed.
19 No one ever missed. He says he shot and emptied his six
20 bullets into Mr. Ogarro. And he never mentions that
21 Mr. Meregildo misses with his three shots. Okay?

22 Now -- and then he says Mr. Meregildo runs back toward
23 Park Avenue. Not only that. He says Mr. Meregildo runs
24 immediately, he shoots a third shot immediately, he doesn't
25 stick around, he doesn't stick around to pick up shell casings,

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 he doesn't stick around doing anything. Immediately, after the
2 third shot, he runs back and that Mr. Parsons says that he ran
3 up and he killed Mr. Ogarro by standing over him.

4 Now that I've summarized it, I'm going to show you
5 from the transcripts, ladies and gentlemen. I'm going to show
6 you that he said that. And we can go to slide 2.

7 Ladies and gentlemen, this is what he said:

8 What gun was Killa using, Mr. Parsons?

9 A .380.

10 And what about you?

11 I had a 22.

12 And how many shots did Killa fire in?

13 You see I outline and in bold in three. That's
14 significant, ladies and gentlemen. Pay attention. Put on your
15 hats, ladies and gentlemen, because we're going to look at
16 these exhibits. The exhibits are going to expose Mr. Parsons'
17 lies, not me.

18 Now he said:

19 Did you see all three shots fired?

20 I heard all three shots fired.

21 And how many shots did you fire?

22 Six.

23 Now where did you hit Mr. Carrel on his body?

24 I shot him twice in his head and like the rest was in
25 his body.

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 And what about Killia? Did you see where on his body
2 he shot him?

3 I just seen him, like, the main shot was, like, in his
4 lower back.

5 Back, ladies and gentlemen. Ogarro's back was always,
6 always to them. And how do we know that? We'll look at the
7 testimony that I'm going to show you now. But just look at the
8 last sentence that's there, also. It's going to become
9 significant:

10 And where was Walter, Walter Aponte, during all of
11 this?

12 He was just holding the back door open.

13 Did Walter ever hold a gun, one of the guns?

14 No.

15 Now, ladies and gentlemen, now we're going to look at
16 slide number 4. And we'll see, it begins -- this is a
17 clarification of the positioning of the people when the
18 shooting occurs. And this is on direct examination by Ms. Nola
19 Heller. And she refers Mr. Parsons to the Government
20 Exhibit 243 that I just showed you the photo. Remember? And
21 this is what he says. Look at the testimony:

22 If we can go back to 243.

23 That photo I just showed you, the place where the
24 first encounter occurred, does this exhibit help you describe
25 where everybody was when the shooting started?

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 We were on the side, a little bit over on the left
2 side.

3 Remember I showed you that, a little bit on the left
4 of the photo?

5 And who is "we"?

6 Me and Killa.

7 So you were on the photograph, indicating the left
8 side of the photograph.

9 Yes.

10 Where was Carrel Ogarro when the shooting started?

11 When the shooting started, he came -- he came from
12 this way and he stopped right here.

13 And where was he when that conversation happened,
14 those few words that were exchanged?

15 Ladies and gentlemen, look at that next line. I've
16 outlined it, I've underlined it for you.

17 We already had the conversation. We already had our
18 conversation. We finished. And when we -- when he, Mr. Carrel
19 Ogarro, walked away, walked away, he got right there and then,
20 after he walked away, then we started shooting him.

21 I don't know what transcript Mr. Fee has been reading,
22 but I'm showing you the transcript.

23 The previous transcript, if you want to make a
24 notation, it's page 2319. If you want testimony read back, you
25 can have it read back. You don't have to take my word for it.

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 And there's other testimony. Page 2323. I even asked
2 you to write it down because you're going to have to, you know,
3 want to take a look at this. But there's even more, ladies and
4 gentlemen. After he says, we already had the conversation and
5 when he walked away, he got right there and we started
6 shooting.

7 Now when you started shooting, if you look at the
8 exhibit, where did you see Carrel go?

9 He tried to run. He tried to run back this way.

10 See that? Towards Park Avenue. That's going to be
11 significant, ladies and gentlemen. Towards Park Avenue, the
12 right side of the picture. That's what happened.

13 But there's another transcript you need to look at,
14 and that's slide number 5.

15 This is the testimony of Devin Parsons about what
16 happened during those moments when Carrel Ogarro was shot. Not
17 by Meregildo, you'll find out soon.

18 What does he say? This is questioning. It says:

19 Mr. Parsons, I want you to think back about the time
20 that the shooting of Mr. Ogarro occurred, okay?

21 Yes.

22 He lies. You know what he says? He says -- and he's
23 questioned:

24 And you stated that at some point in time you and
25 Mr. Meregildo were beside Mr. Ogarro, correct?

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 Yes.

2 Look at that, ladies and gentlemen.

3 You stated you're sure, you said that you saw Josh
4 Meregildo fire that first shot, fire a .380 and hit Ogarro in
5 the lower back?

6 Yes.

7 MR. FEE: Objection, your Honor. The first shot? I
8 don't see that.

9 MR. LEE: Your Honor, ladies and gentlemen --

10 THE COURT: Sustained.

11 MR. LEE: -- you'll see that it's the first shot that
12 he meant, because Mr. Fee didn't let me finish. Okay? Because
13 look, ladies and gentlemen. The next question:

14 You saw Mr. Meregildo fire a second shot before you
15 fired your first shot?

16 As I summarized to you.

17 Correct.

18 Remember, Mr. Meregildo -- Mr. Parsons said he fired
19 three shots. Here, look at the testimony:

20 You said you saw Mr. Meregildo fire a .380 and hit
21 Ogarro in the lower back.

22 Yes.

23 You saw Meregildo fire a second shot before you fired
24 your first shot, correct?

25 Yes.

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 Look at the next line, ladies and gentlemen:

2 Then, at some point, you say, Meregildo fired a third
3 shot?

4 I don't know what Mr. Fee's math is like, but that
5 sounds like three shots that Parsons is lying to us about. The
6 first shot in the lower back, the second shot, and the third
7 shot. It says:

8 Then at some point you say that Mr. Meregildo fires a
9 third shot and then starts running, right?

10 Yes.

11 Now it continues.

12 Mr. Ogarro, how far had he, meaning Carrel Ogarro, the
13 victim, been running down the path?

14 Well, he was probably the same distance you and I are.

15 And what I described for the record -- and you'll look
16 at it on the screen -- the podium was here, and I said from the
17 podium near the end of the jury box down to the witness stand.
18 That's how far Mr. Ogarro ran. Mr. Meregildo ran that way,
19 after his third shot. We've seen that in the testimony.

20 And it says, after he describes how far:

21 And he got that far?

22 Yes.

23 And then Devin Parsons says:

24 Then after that you say Meregildo, after firing that
25 third shot, ran away?

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 Yes.

2 Well, Mr. Parsons, in that transcript, he was running
3 with his back to you. Mr. Ogarro was running with his back to
4 him.

5 So he went down on his stomach, is that correct?

6 Yes.

7 Now, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Fee has stressed that
8 there was a .380 bullet that went into Mr. Ogarro's chest from
9 the front. Big difference between what Mr. Parsons lied to us
10 and what really occurred, and I'll show you, not because I say
11 so, but from the evidence.

12 Now -- and one last thing as a notation to take me,
13 but -- so Ogarro is always -- always has his back at the time
14 of the shooting to Parsons and to Meregildo, according to
15 Parsons.

16 Now as we said before, according to Ogarro, no one
17 ever shot Mr. -- according to Mr. Parsons, nobody ever shot the
18 victim in the front of the body at all. He never testified
19 anywhere that he ever saw Meregildo or anyone shoot Mr. Ogarro,
20 the victim, in the front of the body. You just saw he said in
21 the back. Only in the back. And only as Ogarro was walking
22 away or running away down the path towards Park Avenue.

23 Now -- and then just to stress, Meregildo after
24 shooting runs in the opposite direction, perhaps he chases him
25 for a third shot, but immediately after that third shot, he

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 runs in the opposite direction. And Mr. Ogarro runs down the
2 path that way.

3 Now let's show slide number 6, ladies and gentlemen.
4 This is extremely important. I'm going to refer to it
5 continually during my statements to you. I ask you to stay
6 with me and pay attention and it will all become clear. This
7 is a chart created by Detective Rashida Jupiter. She's the
8 crime scene unit detective who arrived on the scene. She did a
9 diagram of what happened when she got on the scene. Now you
10 can see on that diagram, when I just showed you that
11 photograph, ladies and gentlemen, that Mr. Parsons used, that
12 photo of the area where the conversation occurred, you can see
13 that is at cone number 4. Do you see that? Do you know why,
14 ladies and gentlemen? Do you know why cone number 4 is right
15 where the conversation occurred? Because he said at that point
16 Mr. Ogarro ran to the right of the photograph toward Park
17 Avenue. What that photograph shows us, ladies and gentlemen,
18 the photograph is going this way, in this direction, and you
19 see Mr. Parsons says he started walking away. That's when,
20 after he turned his back, we started shooting and he ran toward
21 Park Avenue. That's cone 4. You see the various cones -- 3,
22 2, 1. Those were put there at the crime scene by Detective
23 Jupiter when she arrived there. And you see from her key, you
24 see from the key what each of those cones means, and soon I
25 will show you the significance of those cones. But you can see

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 the placement of cone 4 and 3, ladies and gentlemen. Do you
2 see cone 3 further down the path toward Park Avenue? Do you
3 see that? That shows what's going to be on the next
4 photograph.

5 If we could show slide 7.

6 Now you see it, ladies and gentlemen. Cone 4, cone 3,
7 going down toward Park Avenue. That's the placement, and right
8 there is where the conversation occurred and Ogarro runs down
9 towards Park Avenue, in the direction of Park Avenue. And you
10 notice, ladies and gentlemen, cone 3 is further down the path
11 towards Park Avenue, which is the direction that Parsons says
12 Ogarro ran towards.

13 Now let's go back to slide 6 again.

14 Now we know -- we know what this means. We know that
15 slide -- cone 4 is there, 3 is there, and that's the direction
16 that Ogarro ran as he was being shot.

17 And when you go back, look at the slides yourself.
18 Your job is the hard job. All of you are going to go back
19 there and look at these exhibits and examine them. I'm just
20 here to help you, to the best of my ability, but certainly
21 Ms. Stafford and I, and Josh Meregildo, we can't do what 12
22 intelligent, fair-minded people can do.

23 Now, ladies and gentlemen, the significance of this
24 exhibit -- cone number 2. You see that? That, according to
25 the key, ladies and gentlemen, that is where one, only one, not

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 three, the one, the .380 shell casing was recovered. It's
2 found and recovered, down the path, in the direction that
3 Ogarro ran, opposite the direction where Meregildo ran. That
4 direction, Ogarro running, with his back, Meregildo always
5 facing his back, but there's a shot to Ogarro's front chest
6 from a .380-caliber, which is supposedly the gun that Meregildo
7 was holding.

8 Now let's look at slide number 8.

9 There's cone number 2. That's where the one .380
10 shell casing is recovered, and if you notice, and we go back
11 onto slide number 6 again, we see cone 2, down the way. That's
12 where, ladies and gentlemen, the one shot from a .380 was
13 fired, into the front of Ogarro, by someone. Can't tell you
14 who it was. According to Parsons, Meregildo is behind Ogarro
15 here. Ogarro is running and Meregildo shoots. But we have one
16 shot to the front of Ogarro, down there by cone number 2.

17 Now, ladies and gentlemen, now we've established that
18 a .380 shell casing, only one, was recovered by cone 2, far
19 away from where Meregildo supposedly was when he had that
20 conversation with Ogarro and when Ogarro turned his back and
21 started walking or running away, and Parsons says Meregildo
22 shot him in the back, with the .380.

23 Well, let's look now, ladies -- I told you that the
24 crime scene unit, the ballistics and the autopsy reports are
25 going to show and expose Mr. Parsons' lies, okay? The autopsy

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 report will show that one gunshot wound, gunshot A, a
2 .380-caliber bullet, went into the front of Ogarro's body on
3 the left torso. But Mr. Parsons says the only thing that ever
4 happened was shots were fired at Ogarro's back.

5 MR. FEE: Objection. Not in evidence.

6 THE COURT: Overruled.

7 MR. LEE: Now, ladies and gentlemen, let's look at
8 slide 9.

9 This slide is a diagram, Government Exhibit 200A. And
10 you can see on that diagram circled in red is the wound I'm
11 talking about. That's a wound, wound A. And let's look at the
12 testimony of Dr. Ely while she's explaining that diagram,
13 ladies and gentlemen. And that's at slide 9-1.

14 First, the court states:

15 While the doctor is drawing, the record should reflect
16 that Government Exhibit 200A is being published to the jury and
17 everyone in the courtroom. And I assume, Doctor, that when you
18 refer to gunshot wound A, the A that you're drawing is going to
19 correspond to the A on Government Exhibit 200A?

20 Yes.

21 Now could we just see slide 9 again for a moment. And
22 that's the wound she's talking about, wound A to the front
23 chest.

24 Now let's go back to slide 9.1 again.

25 Now you see what I highlighted. The question is --

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 now her answer is this:

2 Bullet A enters Mr. Ogarro's body on his left chest.

3 And then she describes how it travels. But
4 continuing, the question is asked:

5 What could you notice, if anything, about the
6 direction that the bullet entered the body?

7 Front side of his body to the back side.

8 Front to back, ladies and gentlemen. Not back to
9 front.

10 How does Mr. Meregildo -- if we go back to slide 6
11 just for a moment, slide 6, how does Meregildo get down there
12 to that one shell casing where the shell casing is found, and
13 fire a shot into the front of Ogarro's body, that he starts
14 here, fires all three shots, according to Parsons, while
15 Ogarro's back is to him --

16 MR. FEE: Objection, not in evidence.

17 THE COURT: Overruled.

18 MR. LEE: How does that happen? Did he fly there on
19 wings? It's impossible.

20 Ladies and gentlemen, let's continue just looking at
21 the transcript.

22 Now was any bullet recovered from Mr. Ogarro from
23 wound A?

24 Yes.

25 And can you describe that bullet?

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 The bullet that was removed from his body was a gray
2 metal bullet.

3 She describes it.

4 Now, ladies and gentlemen, let's look further at the
5 autopsy report.

6 Now at slide number 10, this is her report. And you
7 can see, down in the bottom, in connection with wound A, the
8 direction this bullet traveled is front to back. Do you recall
9 the testimony I just showed you, ladies and gentlemen? The
10 testimony of Mr. Parsons who said, we were with Carrel Ogarro
11 after the conversation started, he turned, he walked away, and
12 that's when Mr. Meregildo shot him in the back. And
13 Mr. Meregildo shot again, and then I shot my shot, and
14 eventually, Mr. Ogarro went down.

15 How does the one .380 go into the front chest of
16 Mr. Ogarro? But how do we know it's the .380 that went into
17 the front chest, ladies and gentlemen? We're going to see it
18 in the evidence. We're going to see it.

19 Now first, I should stress, that autopsy report
20 establishes -- and you can read it yourself, Government
21 Exhibit 200 -- seven shots to Mr. Ogarro's body. Not -- that's
22 six from Mr. Parsons, six shots, and the one from somebody down
23 by cone A who shot Mr. Ogarro in the foot. Mr. Parsons told us
24 that Meregildo shot three shots and he shot six. That's nine.
25 That's not seven. He doesn't miss and Mr. Meregildo, according

Cbqlmer7

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 to him, doesn't miss. The numbers don't add up.

2 MR. FEE: Objection. Not in evidence as well.

3 THE COURT: Overruled.

4 MR. LEE: Now, ladies and gentlemen, what happened to
5 the bullets that were removed from Ogarro's body? Let's see
6 slide number 11.

7 This is a photo, ladies and gentlemen, Government
8 Exhibit 220 -- 255A -- 225A. Excuse me. These are the
9 ballistics evidence recovered from Mr. Ogarro's body. Envelope
10 number 1, that's the envelope, the .380-caliber bullet that was
11 removed from Mr. Ogarro's front left torso. 1.1, 1.2, 1.3,
12 those are fragments recovered from other parts of Mr. Ogarro's
13 body.

14 (Continued on next page)

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CBQ3MER8

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 MR. LEE: How do we know this? Let's look at slide
2 11.1. What Dr. Ely testified on direct.

3 "Q. Doctor, what happened to the ballistics evidence. The
4 bullets the fragments that you recovered from Mr. Ogarro's
5 body?

6 "A. I removed all of the ballistics evidence and I
7 individually placed those pieces of ballistics into envelopes
8 that were labeled as to the particular wound in his body."

9 She took the envelopes and she labeled as she removed
10 the bullets where the .380 came from. She wrote down torso.
11 She wrote down on each envelope which part of the body those
12 fragments came from.

13 Ladies and gentlemen, how do we know that the .380,
14 this bullet that was removed from gunshot wound A, entered the
15 front of Ogarro's body, how do we know it is a .380 caliber
16 bullet? First of all, we know that only one shell casing was
17 recovered at the scene.

18 If we looked at slide 14, we see again, this shows
19 envelope number one, the envelope containing .380. Ladies and
20 gentlemen, it's right here. You can look at it. And Officer
21 Jonathan Fox testified to it. That .380 bullet which he
22 identified as an expert was recovered from the torso. The
23 front torso of Mr. Ogarro. Again, he identified that wound A,
24 in the front chest of Mr. Ogarro, was a .380 caliber. Removed
25 from the front chest, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Ogarro was

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1 shot in the front but only one shot from a .380 caliber gun,
2 and it was down the path by cone number two. Far away from
3 where Meregildo is alleged to have ever been. Completely
4 contrary to what Parsons has told you.

5 Now, we also know from Detective Fox that the other
6 bullets that were in Ogarro's body came from a different gun, a
7 second gun. They didn't come from a .380. How do we know
8 that? We can look at slide 16. This is Jonathan Fox
9 testifying. He says: Now, am I correct that based on your
10 analysis of item of the four bullet fragments item 1, 1.1, 1.2,
11 1.3, those four envelopes we just saw, were you able to
12 conclude sufficiently that the .380 caliber bullet in item
13 number one was fired from a different firearm than the
14 fragments contained in 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3? That's correct. This
15 shows that these gunshot wounds did not come from the .380.
16 But from a different gun. The .22 that Devin Parsons was
17 firing that night.

18 Now, how do we know that? And we just looked at 16.1.
19 If we want to examine that evidence, the envelopes will say it
20 right on there, envelope one, with a .380 caliber bullet was
21 from the torso, the other bullets were from the forearm, wrist
22 and head.

23 Ladies and gentlemen, how do we know, I keep on saying
24 there was only one shot fired from a .380 caliber that evening.
25 Not three. How do I know that? I tell you how we know that,

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1 ladies and gentlemen. Because Detective Jonathan Fox testified
2 that every time -- this is the gun allegedly used. Every time
3 a semi-automatic gun is fired, it ejects a shell casing. Do
4 you remember he testified to that? And I'll show you. He said
5 every time out of this hole here, you shoot a shot, a shell
6 comes out, and that's the way a semi-automatic gun works. Not
7 the .22 revolver that Devin Parsons used. That retains the
8 shell casings inside the cylinder that you see loaded in the
9 pistols. But in a semi-automatic, every time you shoot, a
10 shell casing comes out.

11 We don't have three shell casings at the scene of the
12 murder, ladies and gentlemen. We only have one. And as we
13 showed on Government Exhibit 6, it's all the way down in slide
14 number six. It is all the way down by cone number two, the one
15 shell casing.

16 We can look at slide number 17.

17 I correct -- this is the questioning of Detective Fox
18 the ballistics expert. Am I correct that every time a
19 semi-automatic handgun such as the one shown in Government
20 Exhibit 275, every time that gun is fired a shell casing is
21 ejected? Correct? That's the way it works. Yes.

22 You can examine the one shell casing yourself and you
23 know what you will see on the envelope, ladies and gentlemen?
24 It will say that it was recovered at the ramp down by cone two.

25 But, ladies and gentlemen, how do we know, how are we

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1 certain there was only one shell casing at the scene? Because,
2 the police arrived immediately. I'll show you the testimony.
3 Within 60 seconds they arrive on the scene, there is no time
4 for anybody to pick up shell casings, to remove shell casings,
5 to change the crime scene at all. You have testimony that the
6 police arrived immediately, the crime scene was secured, and
7 nothing was moved or removed or rearranged in any manner.
8 There is absolutely no time for anyone to alter that crime
9 scene, and that crime scene speaks the truth and it reveals
10 Mr. Parsons' untruth and lie.

11 Let's look at slide 19. You'll recall Officer Guzman.
12 She's the first responder to the scene. She said that she was
13 at her police station P.S.A. 7 and she heard shots fired. She
14 immediately went there. How long did it take you to arrive
15 there after you heard those shots at the scene of the Ogarro
16 murder? 60 seconds.

17 According to Parsons, Meregildo runs immediately back,
18 he runs up, when I asked him questions. Not that he walked up.
19 He ran up to Mr. Ogarro and finished him off with the full six
20 shots, the remaining five shots from this gun and he ran.

21 We know that Sergeant Persaud and Officer Guzman told
22 us when they went there, they saw no one, they secured the
23 area, and then we know from Detective Jupiter, the person who
24 did that diagram, she assures us that that crime scene was
25 secured and no one touched anything and was never altered and

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1 only one shell casing was recovered.

2 This is her being questioned: When you arrived there,
3 was the crime scene secured? I know there was at least one,
4 meaning law enforcement detectives, that was safeguarding the
5 location. It was an open large area. I couldn't tell you how
6 many officers were there. Safeguarding. It was safeguarded
7 and you recovered only one shell casing? Correct. Do you know
8 whether or not that shell casing was touched or moved in any
9 manner by any law enforcement personnel? When I got there, no
10 one touched it.

11 Can we see slide six again. Right there. You saw the
12 picture of it, that's where the shell was found. Nobody
13 touched it. And how do we know that where that shell is
14 located, how do we know that that establishes where the person
15 who shot Carrel Ogarro, where he was located when he shot that
16 one .380 caliber shot into Ogarro's chest? We know it based on
17 testimony from law enforcement experts. We know that they say
18 that the shells are recovered where the shooter was located.

19 Let's look at slide number 21. This is the testimony
20 of an Evidence Collection Team member. His name is Officer
21 Ingoglio. He is a responder to another scene. This is what he
22 says in describing how the location of the shell, when you find
23 it, indicates where the person was when he shot the shot. This
24 is what he said. Officer, would you please hand me the shell
25 casings and the voucher as well. Thank you. Officer Ingoglio,

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1 based on your experience as an Evidence Collection Team member,
2 what did it mean that shell casings were found at that
3 location? Well, somebody had fired a firearm from that
4 location. And typically, do you find shell casings near where
5 the shooter is located or near where the bullets landed? From
6 where the shooter was shooting. We know from Detective
7 Jonathan Fox, he said that when you shoot a .380, the shell
8 casing goes to the side.

9 Ladies and gentlemen, what does all this show? It
10 shows that first, we saw the testimony of Parsons. I showed it
11 to you, Ogarro and Meregildo, according to him, and Meregildo
12 is not even there. The conversation had ended. And Ogarro had
13 already turned around and started walking away toward Park
14 Avenue and that's when they started shooting. I showed you
15 that. Parsons never says that Ogarro was shot in the front.
16 But we see from the autopsy from the ballistics there is a .380
17 recovered from his front left chest. He never says anyone is
18 shot in the front by anybody. And all the shots he describes
19 are in the back of Ogarro. And now we know based on everything
20 that I've shown you there is only one shot fired from a .380
21 gun, because only one .380 shell casing was recovered. And
22 that .380 shell casing was found down by cone two, down by cone
23 two. Down, far down the path towards Park Avenue.

24 The location where the .380 shell casing was recovered
25 establishes where the shooter was when he shot Ogarro in the

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1 front with his gun. We know based on the number of shots there
2 was only one shot.

3 Ladies and gentlemen, there is no fingerprints on this
4 gun, no matter how much they tried or even DNA establishing who
5 held that gun. That evidence would be irrefutable. I wouldn't
6 be here standing here talking to you. What we have is Parsons
7 telling you a story that's refuted by the exhibits and by the
8 evidence.

9 Ladies and gentlemen, Parsons' testimony about William
10 Aponte is troubling. He says that William Aponte was just
11 holding the door and was at the scene. One thing we do know
12 based on Parsons' testimony, Aponte was there. He was there,
13 and somebody -- show slide six. Somebody intercepted Ogarro
14 down by cone two and shot him in the front with the .380.
15 According to Parsons, it is impossible that Meregildo did that.

16 I don't know if you can ingest everything I've said,
17 but I hope that as conscientious, fair-minded jurors you'll
18 consider what I said, you'll go back there and you'll examine
19 the evidence and look at it the way I've looked at it. Because
20 that's your job. That's your job. And as Mr. Dinnerstein
21 said, the hard part starts now. Because I'm just trying my
22 best to assist you. But you're going to have to look at the
23 evidence and say does it actually refute what Mr. Parsons has
24 told us.

25 And he says Aponte was just there holding the door,

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1 but you know what we know about Mr. Aponte, we know that he is
2 a cooperator. And we know that for Mr. Parsons to testified
3 against him, cooperator, is impossible. Cooperators plead
4 guilty and the government doesn't need Parsons to testify
5 against a cooperator. He needs to testify against somebody at
6 trial. Somebody that he can help and provide information
7 about.

8 Ladies and gentlemen, there is another lie, a
9 significant lie that Mr. Parsons told. He told a lie about
10 what happened before and during the murder. And how do we know
11 that? Just look at the testimony. It will establish this,
12 ladies and gentlemen, Walter Aponte and Devin Parsons were
13 together all that evening. Before, during, and after the
14 Ogarro murder. We'll see later on that Mr. Parsons earlier
15 said things about Aponte that is totally different and
16 contradicting, contradictory to his testimony here that all
17 Aponte did was hold the door. That's all Aponte did, according
18 to his trial testimony here. He says he never held a gun in
19 his hand and he just held the door. And we'll find that's not
20 the case and you can't forget the fact that now his testimony
21 here is saying Meregildo was involved, and Aponte did nothing.
22 And Aponte is the cooperator. Aponte is the one that if he
23 were to give testimony to it wouldn't help him, would it? The
24 government doesn't need him for that. He's got to have
25 something to trade. He's got to testify against somebody who

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1 is here, claiming he did it.

2 Let's just talk about Parsons. He lied to us, ladies
3 and gentlemen. I'll show you the transcripts. It's not me.
4 The transcripts expose Mr. Parsons' lie. You know what he
5 said? It's been a while but you have to remember what he said
6 was he had earlier been in the basketball court, hanging
7 around, and he says that he went home with Brittany Brown. And
8 he was home, and Meregildo called him, Meregildo calls him and
9 says come murder somebody with me. He called him while he was
10 back at his apartment with Brittany Brown. We'll see, we'll
11 see Devin Parsons' lie on slide number .22. How did it begin,
12 Mr. Parsons? I was in my house with a girl named Bree. And
13 Killa called me and to come to Jacksons.

14 That's what he says. But you know what? That's not
15 what happened, ladies and gentlemen. If you follow me. What
16 happened was Devin Parsons and Walter Aponte stayed outside,
17 outside, and they went, they got guns and they committed the
18 murder. And the lie is shown in Brittany Brown's testimony.
19 Brittany contradicts Parsons and testifies that Devin Parsons
20 did not go back to his apartment, and that Aponte and Devins
21 stayed at the basketball court and were together before and
22 during the murder.

23 Let's look at slide number 23. This is Brittany Brown
24 testifying contrary to Mr. Parsons saying he went home, he was
25 in his apartment, having nothing to do with the planning or

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1 anything to do with the murder of Ogarro, and Killa called him.
2 This is what she says. What were you doing that evening? This
3 is Brittany Brown testifying. I was outside in Courtlandt in
4 the park. Can you name some of the people you were with? I
5 was with Walter Aponte and Devin Parsons. Not Meregildo there.
6 And then what happens? Well, did there come a time when you
7 left the park? Yes. What time was that? It was about
8 2 o'clock in the morning. And where did you go when you left?
9 I went to Devin's house. Did you go to Devin's house alone or
10 with anybody? I went alone. Who did you leave in the park?
11 Everybody. I left Devin and Walt down there at the park.

12 What happens is that Parsons wakes her up by calling
13 her the morning after Ogarro was murdered. Brittany Brown
14 contradicts Parsons and says that Parsons called her. This is
15 what happens. Brittany Brown says she went back without
16 Parsons, Parsons stayed at the basketball court and stayed out
17 with Aponte and did the murder. What did she say? She said
18 what woke you up, if anything? This is slide 24. My phone was
19 ringing constantly. And who was calling you on your phone?
20 Devin.

21 In other words, ladies and gentlemen, Devin Parsons
22 never went back with her. He stayed out with Aponte, and he
23 lied to you when he said he went back to the apartment and
24 Killa called him to come out. She says she left them in the
25 park and he wakes her in the morning.

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1 And what time does he wake her? If you look at slide
2 25, it could be anywhere seven to eight in the morning. She's
3 asked this. So you left Devin Parsons and you go back to where
4 he had been living and you go to sleep, correct? Yes. Now you
5 don't have an exact recollection back on now the morning when
6 you woke up, right? You know it was morning time, right? Yes.
7 And you think could it have been somewhere between seven and
8 eight in the morning? It was very early. When you say very
9 early, that includes you think seven and eight in the morning,
10 right? Yes.

11 Ladies and gentlemen, he's saying he went home with
12 Brittany Brown, had nothing to do with anything, and then Killa
13 calls him. She contradicts him and says I left them out there.
14 Walter Aponte and Devin Parsons together and I didn't hear from
15 them until the morning time when he woke me up with a phone
16 call.

17 What is Devin Parsons hiding from us? What is he
18 trying to hide as far as not only his involvement, but Walter
19 Aponte's involvement?

20 Ladies and gentlemen, there is even a more significant
21 lie. If you can follow me, I know it's late. But, the most --
22 one of the most significant lies is the circumstances of Devin
23 Parsons and Aponte obtaining the guns to do the murder of
24 Ogarro. What Parsons told us was that he, if you look at the
25 testimony, Parsons says that Devin Parsons went to Pemberton's

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1 apartment with Meregildo and Aponte, and got one gun. One gun.
2 He says that Meregildo had a .380 and we needed another gun so
3 all three of us, Aponte, Meregildo, and Parsons went to
4 Pemberton's apartment to get an additional gun.

5 We know that that's not true. What happened was, and
6 you'll see it in the transcript in a moment, what happened is
7 that Aponte went into Pemberton's apartment, came back with two
8 guns. Two guns. One for him and one for Devin Parsons. There
9 was only two guns at the scene. If Meregildo has a gun, and if
10 Devin Parsons wants another, second gun there, is no need for
11 two guns if Aponte is not going to hold a gun. If Aponte gets
12 two guns, there's three guns. There was no need to ask for
13 two, except if what the truth is Meregildo wasn't there, and
14 they were just asking -- Aponte was asking for two guns for him
15 and Parsons.

16 Let's look at the testimony. And that's at slide 27.
17 This is Pemberton testifying, ladies and gentlemen. And he os
18 testifying about what happened the evening before Ogarro was
19 murdered. Do you recall the day that Carrel was killed? Yeah.
20 What happened after you fell asleep? Somebody woke me up. Do
21 you remember who you woke up -- who woke you up, Mr. Pemberton?
22 Walter Aponte. Not Devin Parson, not Joshua Meregildo. Walter
23 Aponte goes into his bedroom and what does he do, according to
24 Mr. Pemberton? Well, what happens after Walt woke you up? He
25 told me to give him a gun. What did you do? I gave him it.

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1 Well, Mr. Pemberton, what, if anything, did you do, what did
2 Walt say about why he wanted the gun? He didn't. Okay. So
3 what happened after you gave a gun to Walt? I tried to go back
4 to sleep. Did you go back to sleep? I tried but he woke me
5 back up. What happened when he woke you up a second time? He
6 asked me for another gun. A second gun.

7 Devin Parsons says he went and got one gun and
8 Pemberton says Aponte came into my bedroom and he asked for
9 two. And did you give him a gun? Yeah.

10 Parsons is shown to be a liar. Not because I'm just
11 asserting that he's a liar. The testimony shows that what
12 happened is that Aponte went in there to get two guns for him
13 and Parsons, Meregildo wasn't ever seen in this apartment.
14 Pemberton says that evening, he never says he saw Meregildo
15 there. No one has testified that Meregildo was in Pemberton's
16 apartment to retrieve a gun to go murder Carrel Ogarro.

17 Even more so, ladies and gentlemen, look to slide 28.
18 We see as just more conclusive proof that Pemberton asks Aponte
19 for the two guns back. We see it at slide 28. Mr. Pemberton,
20 after Walt took those guns from under your bed and you gave
21 them those guns from under your bed, were the guns returned to
22 you that same day? No. At any point did you need to get the
23 guns back? I asked for them. You asked who? Walter Aponte,
24 ladies and gentlemen. That's page 1442. You can see it at the
25 bottom. You want to make a notation, make the notation. And

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1 later on if you want transcripts read back to you, it will be
2 very easy. You can see that, you can just ask and you can see
3 for yourself and you can look at it carefully.

4 Ladies and gentlemen, Devin Parsons and Aponte were
5 together before, during, and after the murder. They were there
6 before, contrary to Devin Parsons' assertion that he went back
7 home with Brittany. She says I went home alone and he called
8 me about 8 o'clock, 7 o'clock in the morning after the murder.
9 And we know that they were together before the murder, because
10 Pemberton says that Aponte came into the room, and got two
11 guns.

12 Ladies and gentlemen, I'll just quickly, just if
13 you'll look carefully, the inconsistencies and contradictions
14 of Mr. Parsons, his deceit is so apparent in the record. Do
15 you remember Mr. Parsons saying that he called Brittany to come
16 to the house and he gave her the guns so that she could take
17 them out of the apartment and take them away? He called her.
18 But and he says that he put the guns in her purse. A female
19 purse. Let's look at that. That's slide 30.

20 What happened when she arrived? Mr. Parsons answers,
21 I was still cleaning off the guns. And I put the guns in her
22 bag. And we, me and her walked out the building.

23 Ladies and gentlemen, he even testifies further, he
24 elaborates his lie and he describes it as a purse at slide 31.
25 He says, Mr. Parsons, I want you to think about being inside

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1 the apartment of Walter Aponte after the shooting of Ogarro.

2 Did you testify yesterday that you placed a gun or guns inside
3 the purse of Bree? Yes. Was it a female purse or was it a
4 man's purse?

5 Ladies and gentlemen, Brittany Brown completely
6 contradicts Devin Parsons. We can see that at slide 32. She
7 testifies she came over, and she said what happened. She was
8 asked what happened with the first thing that happened when you
9 got inside the room. I asked Devin what happened. And he was
10 just like adamant, he was adamant. Then what happened. He
11 asked me to carry a sneaker box.

12 Where is the female purse? Ladies and gentlemen,
13 there is a big difference between a sneaker box, him asking
14 Brittany Brown to take guns out in a sneaker box and the female
15 purse. Is there any way to mistake a sneaker box inside a
16 shopping bag and a female purse? Why is Devin Parsons lying to
17 us?

18 Well, we know that he's here trying to help himself.
19 He's trying to avoid a life sentence and he's trying to help
20 provide assistance to the government.

21 Devin Parsons while he was in that room, he never
22 revealed what was in the sneaker box and he never revealed what
23 happened with Ogarro prior to being in that room. A sneaker
24 box was never opened, ladies and gentlemen. We'll see that in
25 slide 33 when Brittany Brown testifies. When she goes into

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1 that room, she answers the questions and you see it in bolded.
2 While you were all there, the box was never -- and she answers.
3 No, the box was never opened, ever. And while you were all
4 there in that room, when you asked Mr. Parsons about what was
5 in that bag, he refused to answer you, correct? Correct.

6 No one in that apartment at that time, other than
7 Aponte, and other than Parsons, knew about what happened to
8 Ogarro and knew what was in that sneaker box. It was never
9 opened. Nothing was ever discussed. Brittany Brown was in
10 that apartment she testified, I don't know, five minutes?
11 Devin Parsons says they were in there one minute. She comes in
12 and she leaves. Who she saw, if she saw, who would know
13 anything about what had happened when Parsons, who we already
14 know is a proven liar, and Aponte trying to hide something. No
15 one would know what happened. You could have walked into that
16 apartment for any reason and been there and not have known
17 about the Ogarro murder occurring previously that late evening.
18 You would not have even known that murder weapons were in
19 a sneaker box. It was never spoken about, it was never opened.

20 Ladies and gentlemen, finally, we do have a glimmer,
21 we learn the reasons why Parsons is lying and we learn that
22 Ogarro was killed by Parsons and Aponte because of a personal
23 problem. Personal problem between Ogarro and Aponte, and not,
24 not because Parsons and Meregildo were offered money by
25 T-Money. No. It was a personal dispute between Aponte and

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Ogarro and we learn it from Devin Parsons' mouth himself. How do we know it? He says it. Let's look at slide 34. She's back with Dev Parsons and she has another conversation with Dev Parsons. And what she says was, do you see underlined that there had been some sort of a problem between Aponte and someone else. Is that true? Yes. Did you understand that someone else who had been killed to be the person who had been shot? Yes.

Devin Parsons says to Brittany Brown that there had been some sort of a problem between Aponte and someone else. Do you understand that someone else to be the person who had been shot? Yes.

He admits it again at slide number 36. Brittany Brown is testifying about what Devin Parsons told her. He did say clearly that there was a personal problem between Mr. Aponte and this person who got shot, right? Yes. And did he say that Mr. Aponte, Walter Aponte at some point in time after having this personal problem with the person who was shot, he had a gun in his hand, right? Yes.

What we have is Brittany Brown relating to us what Devin Parsons told her. Completely contrary to what he testified here at trial. Walter Aponte just held the door and he never held a gun in his hand that evening in connection with the murder of Ogarro. And there Brittany Brown tells you he told her Aponte had the gun in his hand.

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1 But there's more. Let's look at slide 36. Now she's
2 asked again about her conversation with Devin Parsons. At page
3 2738. You can see every page underneath noted if you want to
4 make a notation. So, you understood that based upon what you
5 heard from Mr. Parsons that Walter Aponte had the gun in his
6 hand and intended to shoot the person who died that day, right?
7 Yes. Yes.

8 He told her that Aponte had a gun in his hand and was
9 intending to shoot Ogarro. What did he tell you here? Aponte
10 holds a door open? He never has a gun in his hand? Devin
11 Parson's statements to Brittany totally contradicts his trial
12 testimony, and we know it now that he's not only lied about
13 what Joshua Meregildo did, but he concealed what Walter Aponte
14 did the night of the murder.

15 Now, when we hear also just briefly that there is
16 problems between Aponte and Ogarro from other people. Even
17 Pemberton at slide 37. Mr. Aponte said to you, Mr. Pemberton,
18 Mr. Aponte said that he was scared of people in his building,
19 right? Correct? Correct. And his building, the address is
20 300, correct, it's 300? Correct. And Mr. Ogarro, the person
21 who was killed, he lives at 300, doesn't he? Correct.

22 And Devin Parsons himself admits at a time early on,
23 after the murder, before it becomes in his interest to say
24 something different and change his story, he admits that there
25 was a personal problem between Ogarro and Aponte. We look at

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1 slide 38. This is Devin Parsons' own words. You told Capo
2 that you killed Ogarro for Aponte, right? Yes, I probably did
3 tell him. This is him admitting, Devin Parsons admitting
4 before he's arrested by the federal authorities and has a
5 reason to lie, to have a reason to change his story from Aponte
6 and Ogarro having a problem and Ogarro being killed because of
7 that problem, he changes his story and says now, T-Money paid
8 me and Meregildo to kill Ogarro. This is his statement about
9 what he said before he met these people. These people who have
10 his life in his hands and want him to provide information.

11 Before he met them, Ogarro was killed for personal
12 reasons, a personal problem between Aponte and Ogarro. After
13 he meets these people, no, that wasn't the truth. I was
14 telling a story. Telling people whatever they want. T-Money
15 paid me.

16 That's the change and we'll find out why it is a
17 significant change that he now will give the government what
18 they need to obtain a conviction against Mr. Meregildo. If he
19 tells them it was for a personal reason, Mr. Meregildo is not
20 guilty. These personal reasons, if you commit a murder for a
21 personal reason, it is not something that's an element of the
22 charges against Mr. Meregildo. It has to be for money or the
23 gain or to maintain a position in the enterprise. If he can't
24 give them that, it totally will not help them.

25 Let's look at slide 39. He again states in his own

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1 words before he had a reason to lie. Before. Is it a fact
2 before you were arrested by the federal authorities, you were
3 telling people, including Capo, that Ogarro was killed because
4 of personal problems between Mr. Ogarro and Aponte, that's a
5 fact, right? I did say that. For personal reasons, right?
6 Yes.

7 Killing Ogarro for a personal reason will not make
8 Joshua Meregildo guilty of murder in aid of racketeering. It
9 won't make him guilty of the RICO charge because it's not done
10 in connection with any drug business, any criminal enterprise.
11 It's done for a personal reason. And that's why he changes his
12 story after he meets his lawyers, after he decides to
13 cooperate. And now he has something valuable to give them. It
14 was done for money. And that will make Joshua Meregildo
15 guilty. If it's personal reasons, Joshua Meregildo is not
16 guilty.

17 And you know, as I said, Parsons has to give up
18 Meregildo because Aponte is already cooperating. And
19 testifying against Aponte is just not going to help. And
20 Parsons only denies what he clearly stated that it was for
21 personal reasons only after he's arrested by the federal
22 authorities, and only after he needs to give information to
23 help, to help them make the case against Meregildo. That's why
24 Parsons' story changes from Aponte holding the gun and
25 intending to shoot, as he told Brittany, to later on, just

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1 holding the door and saying Meregildo did the shooting.

2 How do we know Aponte's cooperating? Because Agent
3 Castillo told us. If we look at slide number 40. Castillo is
4 answering the question. And also Aponte, when did he begin to
5 cooperate? He began cooperating around November 2010.

6 Ladies and gentlemen, we'll never know what the actual
7 personal problem was between Aponte and between Ogarro. We're
8 certainly never going to know what happened the night Ogarro
9 was murdered. Why? There is only one witness here, ladies and
10 gentlemen. Did you notice that? Devin Parsons. And we know
11 Devin Parsons can't be trusted or relied upon. And frankly,
12 we'll never know because a cooperating witness, Mr. Walter
13 Aponte, was never here. The cooperating witness never appeared
14 and testified.

15 We do know that Ogarro was killed for a personal
16 reason and not in connection with the affairs or activities of
17 this so-called enterprise that the government gave a name to.

18 Ladies and gentlemen, if that murder of Ogarro as
19 Parsons himself at his own mouth said committed for personal
20 reasons, it is not a racketeering activity. It is not guilty.
21 Because you have to commit the murder in connection with the
22 affairs of the racketeering enterprise, and you'll understand
23 that clearly when Judge Pauley explains to you the law. If
24 it's done, it has to be done to further your position, to
25 increase your position from money from the enterprise, not for

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Summation - Mr. Lee

1 a personal reason that has nothing to do with the enterprise.

2 Now, ladies and gentlemen, another element that the
3 government must prove against Joshua Meregildo is that he
4 committed a murder for payment of money. That would make
5 Joshua Meregildo guilty --

6 MR. FEE: Objection. Misstatement of the law.

7 THE COURT: Sustained.

8 MR. LEE: Ladies and gentlemen, Parsons needs to say
9 he was paid by T-Money in order to provide useful, substantial
10 assistance to the government and to help prove their case and
11 establish an element of the charge against Mr. Meregildo. But
12 that lie is further exposed. Ladies and gentlemen, T-Money
13 never offered to pay money to anyone to commit acts of
14 violence. Payment of money is a necessary element and that's
15 why Parsons --

16 MR. FEE: Objection. Misstatement of law.

17 THE COURT: Sustained.

18 MR. LEE: Let's just look at the testimony, look at
19 the evidence that shows that that never occurred.

20 Now, it's only after Devin Parsons is arrested, speaks
21 to his attorney, decides to provide information and to
22 cooperate, all of a sudden, the story changes again.

23 (Continued on next page)

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 MR. LEE: Now it's that he's being paid by T-Money to
2 commit the murder. But no one, no one except Parsons says that
3 T-Money ever offered money. Dev Parsons is the only one, after
4 he's arrested and decides to cooperate, and tried to help the
5 government, who says that.

6 Let's just look at -- out of his own words. Let's
7 look at slide 42.

8 Now Devin Parsons himself admits, admits, at
9 page 2919, that he never told anyone until after he was
10 arrested on federal charges, that he was offered money. The
11 question:

12 Am I correct that before you were arrested by the
13 federal authorities, you did not tell anyone that T-Money had
14 offered to pay you or paid you money to kill Ogarro, is that
15 correct?

16 Yes. I didn't tell anybody.

17 Isn't it a fact that the first time that you told
18 anybody that T-Money offered you money and paid you money to
19 kill Ogarro was to the federal prosecutors after, after you had
20 been arrested on federal charges?

21 And ladies and gentlemen, there's no coincidence that
22 not one cooperator, upon being asked the questions, ever heard
23 anything about or said T-Money would pay any money to anybody
24 to commit acts of violence.

25 Let's look at slide 43.

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 This is Bernard Folks. He admits to doing shootings,
2 and he says he was never offered money by T-Money for anybody.
3 Mr. Folks is asked this question:

4 Did T-Money ever pay you to go shoot somebody, the
5 Maria Lopez crew? Did he ever do that?

6 And this is what he said, very clearly:

7 No. I ain't even heard about him paying anybody to go
8 do anything.

9 But Devin Parsons all of a sudden is the only one who
10 gets paid by T-Money, providing the necessary element to find
11 Mr. Meregildo guilty.

12 MR. FEE: Objection. Misstatement of law.

13 MR. LEE: Now it's no --

14 THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on.

15 Overruled.

16 MR. LEE: We hear from Aubrey Pemberton, who did so
17 many shootings, he was never paid anything.

18 Look at slide 44.

19 Did T-Money -- so when you're shooting at these people
20 that you've described, did T-Money ever pay you to shoot at
21 anybody? Pay you money?

22 No.

23 Did he ever even offer you money to shoot at people?

24 No.

25 The only one getting paid is Devin Parsons, the person

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 who came here trying to help himself. The only one in this
2 tightly knit organization. These people who are together, have
3 understandings and agreements and protocols, no one else is
4 getting paid except him. How can we explain that?

5 In fact, Meregildo was never paid by him, even
6 according to Devin Parsons. Devin Parsons was asked, at slide
7 45:

8 Did T-Money ever pay you what he promised he would pay
9 you for the murder?

10 He gave me about 3,000, a little over 3,000.

11 Do you know whether he paid Killa?

12 No.

13 Why would he pay -- why would T-Money pay Parsons and
14 not Meregildo? I thought they were both offered to commit this
15 murder of Ogarro?

16 Parsons' explanation as to why he did not tell anybody
17 that T-Money had paid him is ridiculous. Do you remember he
18 said:

19 I guess -- it wasn't the truth. I was just telling
20 people whatever I wanted to because T-Money would not want me
21 to tell people that he offered me money. 'Cause T-Money didn't
22 want to make it known.

23 If you recall the testimony, T-Money was openly --
24 T-Money was openly admitting to people that he killed Jason
25 Correa. He wasn't afraid of letting anybody know that he

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 killed Jason Correa. He was telling people. Status, it
2 maintained his stature, it makes people respect him and fear
3 him. And you heard testimony from so many people that T-Money
4 put out orders, publicly, you see any rival gang members, you
5 come and you shoot them. He's issuing orders in public to
6 shoot to kill rival gang members. But all of a sudden, when it
7 comes to Devin Parsons, as to why it's not true that it was a
8 personal reason is because T-Money wouldn't want me to tell
9 people. Does that ring true?

10 And then you have Mr. Fee telling you that Carrel
11 Ogarro is a threat to T-Money's organization and that's why he
12 was killed. That's absurd. Ogarro -- first of all, I don't
13 mean anything by it, but he was addicted to angel dust. He was
14 a dust head, ladies and gentlemen. You hear he's sitting
15 around with his head bowed down, acting weird, walking around,
16 but he never sold or had anything to do, according to the
17 government, with T-Money's organization. He wasn't part of it.
18 He wasn't selling for it. He knew nothing about it. He was
19 not in a position to provide any information whatsoever about
20 an organization he had nothing to do with. How can he provide
21 information about something he was not a part of? He doesn't
22 know the inner workings of it. He was absolutely no threat.
23 And if you remember carefully, about Chris Ogarro, the brother
24 of Mr. Ogarro, his testimony about Carrel Ogarro, he said this.
25 You know, Carrel Ogarro had moved away from the neighborhood.

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 He only came back to the neighborhood two days before he was
2 killed. What kind of a threat -- he wasn't even in the
3 neighborhood. He came into the neighborhood two days, and he
4 was killed. But according to the government, that's why he was
5 killed, because he was viewed as a threat, this dust head who
6 sits on a park bench with his head bowed, walking around under
7 the effect of dust, as his brother told you. He is a threat to
8 T-Money, and he's going to pay \$5,000 to have this person
9 killed? Would he have been better off paying \$5,000 to have
10 heads of organizations like Luchie or O killed? He's going to
11 pay \$5,000 to have this minor dust head killed? Does that make
12 sense?

13 What we know -- slide 46 -- that Parsons is going to
14 give them what they want. If you focus on the top, ladies and
15 gentlemen, what does it say? If a murder is not committed for
16 payment of money or for purposes of gaining entrance to or
17 maintaining or increasing position in the CAC enterprise. What
18 that means is -- I want you to focus on the top. If you don't
19 commit a murder for payment of money or any of the other
20 purposes there, but I'm focusing on the money aspect that
21 Mr. Parsons is trying to give the government in his testimony
22 to help them, if you don't say necessarily that the person
23 committed murder, it's not a murder in aid of racketeering.
24 Not guilty if the money was not offered, only -- not only, but
25 you see that as a necessary element, that Parsons all of a

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 sudden prior --

2 MR. FEE: Objection.

3 THE COURT: Sustained.

4 MR. LEE: And it changed, ladies and gentlemen. You
5 noted the story changed from just personal reasons to payment
6 of money.

7 Now, ladies and gentlemen, to conclude, frankly,
8 Mr. Meregildo and I, we have no choice. Mr. Meregildo,
9 Ms. Stafford and I have no choice, but we do. We do trust you.
10 As long as you do your job, look carefully at what I said,
11 you'll reach the right resolution.

12 But let's look at what I stressed to you as -- excuse
13 me one moment -- the shooting, the conspiracy to murder people
14 at 321. That's the second charge that I told you. One of the
15 three. Ladies and gentlemen, that charge, the essence of it is
16 conspiracy to murder and participation by Mr. Meregildo in the
17 murder and assault of 321 members. Well, ladies and gentlemen,
18 again, there's only one witness against Mr. Meregildo as to
19 that shooting of members of the 321 organization, and that's
20 Bernard Folks. Ladies and gentlemen, one witness. But even --
21 even if you believe that one witness, ladies and gentlemen, it
22 fails to establish that Meregildo was part of a plan, part of a
23 conspiracy to murder people or that he intended to be a part of
24 that shooting, if it occurred, in front of 321, or that he
25 intended to help or assist anybody. And we'll see why. The

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 reason why is, when you listen to the testimony, as I'm going
2 to cite to you, it will become clear that at the time of the
3 shooting, Joshua Meregildo never held a gun. Joshua Meregildo
4 never shot a gun. He was barely at the scene of the shooting
5 when it erupted and started. He never agreed or attended --
6 intended to shoot anyone or to help or anyone be a part of it.

7 How do we know that there was no plan, no conspiracy?
8 Well, first of all, Mr. Crocker had testified that at all these
9 different shootings, once, twice a week, in 2010 -- we know
10 that Mr. Meregildo was arrested in March 2011, but before he
11 was arrested, on un -- different charges that are not for your
12 consideration here, he was arrested for those, we know that
13 Anthony Crocker says Meregildo is a person who never, never was
14 involved in any of these shootings, once or twice a week, going
15 down to the Maria Lopez crew to shoot at those people. No
16 coincidence that he's not charged in that count. Even though
17 it includes time when he's not in jail. And this is what
18 Mr. Crocker said in slide number 47.

19 Joshua Meregildo, have you ever observed him to
20 possess any firearm, ever?

21 No. No.

22 Never.

23 No.

24 Have you ever observed Meregildo possess and shoot a
25 firearm at anybody?

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 No.

2 And all these incidents in 2010, weekly, twice weekly
3 shootings, going down to Maria Lopez in 2010, no one ever told
4 you that Joshua Meregildo was involved in any of these
5 shootings at YG or Maria Lopez members, correct?

6 Correct.

7 Ladies and gentlemen, Meregildo is supposed to be a
8 major member of this conspiracy, a major member of this
9 so-called enterprise, and not even once, when this organization
10 is going down to shoot at rival crews, he's not involved. He's
11 not involved. He's not charged in a conspiracy to go shoot
12 people at these crews, but he's supposed to be a main player, a
13 member of this conspiracy.

14 Ladies and gentlemen, what we do know is, there's a
15 lot of random acts of shooting, seemingly all the time, and
16 what we learned about this shooting at 321, this is one of
17 those unpredicted -- unpredictable, spontaneous, random
18 shootings, these incidents that occurred. But Meregildo was
19 there but did absolutely nothing. And the testimony shows it
20 from the one witness who was there and testified.

21 First of all, Devin Parsons said that Pierce called
22 him to get a gun. And we look at slide 40 and he's asked:

23 How did it begin?

24 I was at my house, I was on the computer, Ski Box
25 called me, told me to bring the gun to him.

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 Now we know that Meregildo was never in possession of
2 a gun that evening when 321 members were shot, before, during,
3 or after the shooting. And how do we know that? Look at slide
4 number 49.

5 Bernard Folks, who was there:

6 And at that point, Mr. Meregildo, when you first met
7 with him, did he not take possession of a gun, correct?

8 Correct.

9 And now we have the testimony from Mr. Folks himself
10 that the whole thing was a spontaneous, unexpected occurrence,
11 that not only did Mr. Folks not even expect or know what
12 happened, because there was no plan, Mr. Pierce didn't
13 apparently plan it, and Mr. Meregildo certainly didn't. But
14 Mr. Folks himself says, and we see at page 50:

15 Mr. Folks, you had no idea there was going to be
16 anyone in front of 321 at that time when you got out of the
17 car?

18 I didn't know.

19 And am I correct, you did not know that anyone was
20 going to be in front of 321; is that correct?

21 Yes.

22 So he just happened to see people in front of 321?

23 Yes.

24 Do you recall saying nothing was planned? Nothing was
25 planned for anything to happen?

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 Yes. Something like that.

2 And you weren't interested in having any sort of
3 problems with anyone connected to 321 because you lived there,
4 right?

5 Yes.

6 Again, at slide 51, he says:

7 It wasn't nothing planned.

8 Where's the conspiracy, the agreement? It just was a
9 random, spontaneous thing. He said there was nothing planned.
10 It was all in the heat of the moment.

11 Again, he's asked again at slide 52:

12 You went there, speaking about there, you went there
13 to shoot people, right?

14 No.

15 You went there with a gun?

16 I was living there.

17 That's why he went there.

18 Now, ladies and gentlemen, if someone else -- as you
19 heard testimony, whether it's true as alleged that Mr. Pierce
20 flew off the handle, went crazy seeing people in front of 321,
21 and started shooting, Mr. Meregildo wasn't even on the scene at
22 that time, and I'll show you shortly why.

23 It was a totally unexpected occurrence, and how do we
24 know that? Because there was testimony that Meregildo had
25 barely stepped out of the cab when the shooting started in

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 front of 321. And we'll show you slide 53:

2 And you said that he, meaning Meregildo, had just
3 gotten out onto the sidewalk, which is where the cab dropped
4 you off, right?

5 Yes.

6 So he, meaning Meregildo, was just leaving the cab,
7 right?

8 Yes.

9 Ladies and gentlemen, we can see at government -- at
10 slide 54, Meregildo, we see that -- the testimony was right on
11 the left of that tree is where the shell casings were recovered
12 where the shooting occurred. That's the 321 shooting.

13 Now if you look at slide 55, you'll see -- you see
14 321, that front that we just saw, but you see where the street
15 is, East 153rd, where Meregildo just stepped off of? You see
16 how far away that is from where the shooting occurred?

17 Meregildo was just getting out of the cab when the shooting
18 started, when the spontaneous, unplanned shooting occurred.

19 Now, ladies and gentlemen, how can Meregildo be
20 responsible for what other people do when the other people did
21 not even know it was going to happen? So the law requires you
22 have to know that something is going to happen to be guilty of
23 conspiracy, to have agreed or be a part of a plan, and you have
24 to have intended to help. Merely being present, as Meregildo
25 was, mere presence is not guilt.

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 Now -- and finally, ladies and gentlemen, it doesn't
2 make sense, the government's theory. They say there was a plan
3 to go have this shootout at the people of 321. Why would
4 Meregildo go to a shootout unarmed? To be shot at? Why would
5 he go there unarmed? Folks says he was armed but he didn't
6 know there was a plan. Pierce allegedly was armed. But
7 Meregildo shows up and he's part of this plan. He's going
8 there for the shootout at the "OK Corral" with the 321 members
9 and he doesn't bring a gun to the shootout? Does that make
10 sense?

11 Now, ladies and gentlemen --

12 Your Honor, could I have a warning as to the time,
13 please?

14 THE COURT: Yes. You have 28 minutes.

15 MR. LEE: Thank you, your Honor.

16 Ladies and gentlemen, finally -- and this is the most
17 disturbing charge of all against Mr. Meregildo, the most
18 disturbing of all, the drug conspiracy charge. Ladies and
19 gentlemen, I want somebody to place here one shred of evidence,
20 one shred that Meregildo was involved in a conspiracy to sell
21 drugs. It's no coincidence we have contradictory testimony,
22 uncorroborated stories from cooperators that Meregildo didn't
23 sell drugs, and I'll show you.

24 Slide 56. Bernard Folks is being questioned. And he
25 says, if you see the bold:

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

I said every day or every day I would be with them, everybody else while they were selling.

Do you know what happens, ladies and gentlemen? Bernard Folks, who was there every day, when he's asked, if you go back and read the testimony, and he names all the people that were on the street, on that strip, he doesn't say Meregildo was there selling.

But there's more. Slide 57. Again, Bernard Folks is asked this:

Did you ever see Meregildo, Joshua Meregildo, sell for T-Money?

No. I ain't see Meregildo deal any drugs.

Anywhere.

And then we see Devin Parsons, at slide 58, and he's asked:

And during what hours would you and others be selling crack cocaine?

24 hours.

How many days a week?

Every day.

Now if you read his testimony, he does not say that he saw Meregildo selling out on that strip. Ladies and gentlemen, if he's a member of this conspiracy, he's not selling at the location where members of the conspiracy sell, at their marketplace, at their strip, at their turf? He's not selling

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 there? Not once? Not once? And the conspiracy, where
2 everybody else said they were there every day, they never see
3 Meregildo.

4 And again, at slide 59. Devin Parsons again says this
5 about crack in particular:

6 Did you ever see Meregildo sell crack?

7 No.

8 Crack cocaine?

9 Never.

10 Not once in a while; never. Now what's very
11 disturbing here, ladies and gentlemen, is that -- and then you
12 even have Aubrey Pemberton, at slide 60. You see every day
13 he's out there, never once does he say that he saw Meregildo
14 out there.

15 And then -- and at slide 61, again, Crocker, Anthony
16 Crocker, asked:

17 And again, you said you never saw once Joshua
18 Meregildo selling to anybody on that strip, correct?

19 Right.

20 Now, ladies and gentlemen, there is testimony that is
21 contradicted, and I just want to give you one example to show
22 you where the witnesses clearly contradict themselves.

23 First of all, look at slide 62, and follow me on this.
24 Anthony Crocker says, we was --

25 Carlos Villafranco testified:

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 We was in my girlfriend's house and Killa was chopping
2 up crack cocaine on a plate.

3 And who was present in the apartment?

4 Akon.

5 That's Bernard Folks. But Bernard Folks himself, the
6 person who Villafranco says was there, completely contradicts
7 it, and we see it on slide 63. Bernard Folks himself is asked:

8 Did you ever see anyone from GFC bag up crack?

9 No.

10 Didn't we just see the slide where Villafranco said he
11 sees Meregildo bagging up crack?

12 And even further, we know from before -- we can show
13 slide 57 again.

14 Folks, the one who supposedly is right there when
15 Villafranco says that Meregildo is bagging up crack:

16 I ain't seen Meregildo deal any drugs.

17 And even Parsons himself contradicts Carlos
18 Villafranco. At slide 59, Parsons says, in response to this
19 question:

20 Did you ever see Joshua Meregildo sell crack?

21 No.

22 Crack cocaine?

23 Never.

24 Ladies and gentlemen, any possible corroboration that
25 Meregildo sold would have been possible but doesn't exist here.

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 And how do we know that? The government is arguing somehow
2 that Meregildo is a supplier to other members of GFC. A
3 supplier. But supplier is someone who has supplies. Stash,
4 accounts, ledgers, and has packaging material, drug
5 paraphernalia. It's in his residence. If he's not selling on
6 the strip, if he's a supplier, where's Meregildo's supplies?

7 Now, ladies and gentlemen, very disturbing. First of
8 all, how do we know that that's true? Look at the -- look at
9 slide 865. Agent Collins himself tells us, when he's
10 questioned:

11 Based on your experience, Agent Collins, and -- in
12 applying for search warrants, it's the case that drug
13 traffickers commonly keep drug paraphernalia connected with the
14 packaging and distribution of controlled substances in their
15 residences?

16 Yes.

17 Well, what happens is, Agent Castillo shows up at
18 Joshua Meregildo's residence, shows up at the other residence
19 where he's sleeping, and she finds not one scintilla of
20 evidence. The person who's supposed to be the supplier, ladies
21 and gentlemen. They turn the apartment upside down. Ladies
22 and gentlemen, they found nothing. No guns anywhere. They
23 expected a gun inside a speaker. We never even saw the
24 speaker. No drugs anywhere. Not one gram of crack, not one
25 leaf of marijuana. Where is the supply of drugs that he's

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 supposedly supplying to other people? And no drug
2 paraphernalia. No ledgers, no account balances, not one Ziploc
3 bag, no scales.

4 Ladies and gentlemen, when I say no evidence, I mean
5 no evidence of criminal acts. The government wants to flash up
6 photos of my client with his tattoos that he wants to be a
7 member of something, and he wants to flash up photos of him
8 with people signing, but not in one of those photos is
9 Mr. Meregildo committing a criminal act. They want you to
10 convict guilt by association because he's with other people,
11 he's in the picture? Can you show me one photo -- and there is
12 none -- one photo of Mr. Meregildo holding drugs? Can you show
13 me one photo of Meregildo holding a gun? Can you show me one
14 Facebook account, one Facebook posting by Meregildo about
15 committing acts of violence, or drug selling? No controlled
16 buys against him, no undercover buys directed against him, like
17 other people who are co-defendants in this case, like Agent
18 Castillo told us. No surveillance video of Meregildo selling
19 drugs. No surveillance video of him holding guns, like
20 Pemberton, holding a gun, running away from the shooting.
21 Parsons said he saw a photo of himself holding a gun at the
22 commission of a crime. Not one photo.

23 And they make a big deal of showing this gun, ladies
24 and gentlemen. The gun points to the murder. The gun does not
25 point to Meregildo, because there's no fingerprint evidence,

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 there's no DNA.

2 There's no audiotapes of him discussing drugs. Just
3 the story of cooperators.

4 Now these cooperators, ladies and gentlemen,
5 ultimately, in closing, ultimately, the government's case rests
6 on cooperators, the government's case against Meregildo. And
7 ladies and gentlemen, these are people -- they've admitted to
8 you that they lie when it serves their purposes. Just remember
9 the testimony. These people even said that they would plead
10 guilty to committing a crime they did not even commit if it's
11 going to get them out of jail early. They intentionally lied
12 at their proffers if at the time they thought that it would be
13 in their best interests and help them. Aubrey Pemberton pled
14 guilty to a robbery he did not commit. Parsons lied at his
15 proffer that he was involved in the Alston murder because he
16 thought at the time that was the way to go. Villafranco lied
17 at his proffer about his girlfriend being there and seeing
18 something. They thought at the time that's the way, the
19 easiest way to get out of trouble. Now, now that they're here,
20 facing life, 70, 60 years, they've decided, with their plea
21 agreements, what they'll do is, the easiest way is to help the
22 government, get their 5K letters, and avoid their life
23 sentences.

24 It's easy, ladies and gentlemen, just to come in here
25 and say anything if your testimony is uncorroborated.

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 Now just briefly about corroboration, very disturbing.
2 You saw an instance where corroboration is important. You know
3 when that was? Anthony Crocker misidentified somebody. You
4 know, he's arrested and he says to himself, well, they want me
5 to give information about T-Money's murder. They want me to
6 provide information. I'm going to help them. I'm going to get
7 them off my back, I'm going to throw the suspicion off of me
8 because people are saying I'm involved with it. But you know
9 what he does? After seeing a person for ten seconds, with a
10 hood covering his face come up to T-Money and shoot him, he is
11 shown a photo array, six photos, placed in front of him by the
12 police. Six. Obviously one of those six or some of those six
13 are suspects, and he knows that. They didn't show him a
14 hundred photos. Six. To pick somebody out. And you know what
15 he does? He picks somebody out based on ten seconds of viewing
16 that person with a hood covering his face. And you know what?
17 If there was no corroboration, if there was no way to
18 investigate his words, that person he identified, just like
19 Joshua Meregildo, could have been laying in his bed one morning
20 and awoken and arrested for murder, based on him fingering him.

21 But you know what happened? There was corroboration,
22 and the corroboration refuted him and revealed his lies. The
23 corroboration showed that that person was in jail. Ironically,
24 fortunately for that person, he was in jail, or else he might
25 have been sitting here charged with murder.

Cbqlmer9

Summation - Mr. Lee

1 Even worse, it's not going to stop Villafranco. He's
2 going to give what he has to give if it's going to help him.
3 And when they take him back and they say, you made a mistake,
4 they show him another six, and you know what he does? He
5 identifies somebody. I don't even want to think what happened
6 to that other person they identified, where he is, what he's
7 facing, based on ten seconds covered with a hood. That's what
8 happened.

9 Ladies and gentlemen, if you're -- let me ask you this
10 question, and I'm close to the end. If these cooperators, if
11 they're willing to lie and say they did something, commit a
12 crime that they didn't even commit, can you imagine they'd go
13 before a judge, they tell the lawyer, they say, I committed a
14 crime, and they didn't do it? They lie, because it's going to
15 help them. It's going to get them out of jail. If you're
16 going to lie and say about yourself that you did something you
17 didn't even do, how easy is it then to lie about somebody else,
18 just somebody else to save yourself, to say they did the crime?
19 Are you going to say you yourself did a crime to avoid jail or
20 get out sooner? How easy is it to say somebody else did it and
21 save yourself from a life sentence, or 60 to 70 years? They
22 have no choice. They have no choice but to do what they're
23 doing.

24 Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Fee makes a big -- a point
25 about these horrible crimes that are being charged here. Yes,

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Summation - Mr. Lee

1 they are the most horrible crimes. Murder, shootings, drug
2 selling. Now what's worse than these crimes? I'll tell you
3 what's worse. Being wrongly convicted for them. And even
4 worse than that, the person who lies and wrongly convicts you
5 gets out free. That's the most horrible injustice of all.

6 Thank you.

7 THE COURT: Members of the jury, we're going to
8 conclude now for this afternoon. Tomorrow morning we will hear
9 the closing arguments from Mr. Miedel, followed by a short
10 luncheon recess, then we'll hear closing argument by
11 Mr. Becker, and then we'll take a short recess, and then we
12 will hear a brief rebuttal from the government.

13 I suspect that tomorrow we'll be concluding earlier in
14 the afternoon than today, but we'll see how it all goes, and
15 then I'll give you my instructions on the law on Wednesday
16 morning. If there's sufficient time tomorrow, I may deliver
17 some or all of my instructions to you. But I suspect that
18 we're going to be wrapping up in mid to late afternoon
19 tomorrow.

20 So keep an open mind, come to no conclusions, and
21 don't discuss the case.

22 Once again, tomorrow, to facilitate things, lunch will
23 be provided to you, so you can plan on that, and you won't have
24 to go out and face the stormy weather. They're predicting some
25 rain, possibly some snow tomorrow. I'm not going to make any

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1 further predictions about weather in this case. But leave some
2 extra time to get here so that we can start promptly.

3 Have a safe trip home and a good evening.

4 Please recess the jury.

5 THE CLERK: Come to order. Jury exiting.

6 (Jury excused)

7 THE COURT: All right. Are there any issues that
8 counsel wish to raise?

9 MS. HELLER: Your Honor, one issue from us, having to
10 do with timing. First, if it pleases the court, at least by my
11 watch, Mr. Fee began his summation at 10:20 a.m. and ended at
12 12:08 p.m., so we would respectfully ask to use those 12
13 minutes in our rebuttal because it was unused time. We'd very
14 much like to use it.

15 THE COURT: Application denied. Get used to living
16 within limits that are fixed by the court. It's not a bank.

17 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Your Honor, you left it somewhat up
18 in the air that you might charge tomorrow. I made a 5:30
19 appointment tomorrow. Am I going to be able to make it?

20 THE COURT: I seriously, seriously doubt that I'm
21 going to even start the charge, and if I did start the charge,
22 I'd still send the jury home by around 5:00.

23 MR. DINNERSTEIN: Okay. That's fine. Thank you,
24 Judge.

25 THE COURT: Anything further?

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1 Last week we left open the question of whether there
2 was going to be a stipulation involving Mr. Miranda's medical
3 admission. What's the story?

4 MR. BECKER: Your Honor, in light of the court's
5 ruling, I'm not going to be seeking to introduce hospital
6 records, given the limited nature of what I'm permitted to
7 introduce, so there will be no stip.

8 THE COURT: All right. Very well.

9 Now am I correct that Mr. Miedel will be proceeding
10 first tomorrow?

11 MR. MIEDEL: Yes.

12 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anything else?

13 MR. FEE: Your Honor, there has been a lot of
14 communication by defense counsel -- and we appreciate that --
15 about proposed exhibit lists. If they could just get us any
16 further revisions they have. I think they've all been accurate
17 and agreed upon. I don't know if your Honor intends to hand
18 this over -- I guess it would be Wednesday, the exhibit list.

19 THE COURT: It will go to the jury room right after I
20 charge them.

21 MR. FEE: Then we have another night, but if they can
22 get it to us, so we can incorporate it.

23 THE COURT: If there are any other knits on the
24 charge, any typos, that kind of thing, please send an e-mail to
25 my deputy so we can incorporate them, because I've got to have

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1 the charge printed, and there's no sense making 20 copies of
2 something that has an error in it.

3 MR. DINNERSTEIN: I guess I'd like to know if the
4 government agrees with me as to those two pages, page 90 and
5 109.

6 MR. FEE: Your Honor, embarrassingly, we didn't look
7 during lunch. We were too excited about my summation,
8 probably, but we will look. It sounds completely appropriate.
9 We'll look tonight, we'll send an e-mail, copying Mr. Gosnell.

10 THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

11 MR. FEE: Not from the government.

12 THE COURT: Very well. The defendants can be escorted
13 from the courtroom.

14 (Defendants excused)

15 THE COURT: All right. I'll see you tomorrow morning
16 about 9:45. Have a good evening.

17 THE CLERK: All rise.

18 (Adjourned to November 27, 2012, at 9:45 a.m.)

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